The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6154. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

STRICKEN PARIS.

A Comprehensive History of the Civil War.

Authentic Narrative of the Struggle by Minister Washburne.

Graphic and Thrilling Descriptions of Terrible Scenes.

Interesting Mail Details of the Horrors of the Siege.

The Times' Correspondent's Description of the Capture of Paris.

How the News From the City Was Received in Versailles.

REPRESENTATIVE FRANCE.

Scenes in Versailles—How Paris Was Taken—Incidents in the Chamber—"No More National Guard."

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERSAILLES, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

After a struggle of two months, conducted with an energy and ability which distinguished the previous siege of Paris by its absence, the insurrection has succumbed, and upon the bastions of the capital the tricolor of France has replaced the red flag of the revolution. It was on the afternoon of Saturday that the army entered the city. Scarcely had I posted my letter announcing that a regular siege had been determined upon, than the rumor began to circulate that the troops had passed the fortifications and were firmly established at Passy and Auteuil. This was good news indeed. There was a general rush toward the Avenue de Paris to get at the truth, and a large and compact crowd had soon gathered before the hotel of the Prefecture. M. THIERS had not yet returned from the front, where he had been since early in the day. Soon after 6 o'clock he drove up to his residence, with a face radiant with joy. The crowd gathered about his carriage, and pressed hardly upon the gates, and from the steps of the Prefecture he gave the cheering news to the people. At 7 o'clock an official placard was posted to announce that the corps of Gen. DOUAI was then entering the city by the gate of St. Cloud, while Gen. CISSEY was also entering upon the south. No sooner had the bill-poster come in sight than the crowd eagerly surrounded him and followed in his course, a hundred or so dropping off to regard each placard, the rest following on to read in their turn. It was a most lovely evening, warm and perfectly tranquil, it being about the first of our Summer nights. Never before had the Avenue de Paris seemed so lively—never, perhaps, had it presented a more striking or animated spectacle. Toward Paris the long vista gradually faded into darkness, from which mounted couriers were constantly emerging, while toward the west one saw the grand old palace of LOUIS XIV., the crescent moon hanging just above its points and gables, giving light enough to bring its outlines into bold relief. The people were gay and almost infantine in their happiness—a happiness which was all the greater because the morning had brought most discouraging news. It was a general and unhoped-for surprise, whatever M. THIERS may now say, for in the orders which had been given that morning only the engineers were particularly interested, while several regiments were allowed to raise their camps, to pass four or five days at Versailles. About 9 o'clock another dispatch was given to the public, and before 10 o'clock it was known that five-and-twenty thousand men had passed the walls, without serious opposition, and were safely marching toward the Hotel de Ville. The cannon of Mont Valerien and Montretout were silent, but in the stillness of the night one heard the rattle of musketry at times, a feeble sound coming across a space of twenty kilometres, but it grew louder as the night grew calmer, and could be distinctly heard as the troops mounted the Trocadero.

HOW PARIS WAS TAKEN.

Coming so soon after my assertion that a regular and scientific siege had been determined upon, I had an hour of regret that my letter was beyond recall, but before leaving the Prefecture I learned that my information was certainly correct. A siege in due form and according to the most approved rules of modern art had been agreed upon. M. THIERS had carried his point over several of his Generals, the disposition of troops to this end had been made, Lord LYONS had telegraphed the news to his Government, and five English engineer officers were sent on at once to follow the operations of the siege. In eight more days the trenches were to have been completed, and several of the bastions reduced by parallels. But all of these admirably scientific plans were spoiled by an officious naval officer, who committed the unheard of audacity of taking Paris without orders, and of sending a dispatch to his General to come on, as he had "cut all of the wires connected with the mines and torpedos." Commandant TREVE, of the navy, with a battalion of marines, was guarding the trenches then being pushed forward. Surprised at a long silence in the firing of the enemy, the commandant and a sergeant went forward to make a reconnoissance, and saw a man upon the ramparts waving his white handkerchief. At the same time he was shouting out something which could not be distinctly heard, but M. TREVE fancied that he distinguished the words, "Come on; there is nothing to fear; the place is deserted." Without waiting, as did Gen. CISSEY on the south, to think this a snare, the sailor sprung over the earthwork, and ran to the gate. The chain of the drawbridge had been cut by a shot some days before, and of the bridge only a few broken timbers remained; but springing across this passage, he soon joined the citizen within the walls of Paris. "My name is DUCATEL," said the citizen, "connected with the Bureau of Roads and Bridges. I was formerly an officer in the navy. You can take Paris, if you want it, for all of the insurgents have gone behind the Aqueduct. You see that there are none here." The commandant did not wait for orders, but sending M. DUCATEL to Gen. DOUAI with a dispatch, the sailor called out his men and took possession of the city. In a few moments he had planted his flag upon the ramparts. M. THIERS was at that moment in Mont Valérien, looking down upon the trenches to note their progress. "Tiens!" he suddenly cried, "the sailors are going into the city." The General raised his glass quickly. "Dame! I believe they are," and there was no doubt of it a moment after, for the tricolor was then planted upon the bastions. Never was there a greater surprise on all sides. Gen. DOUAI pushed forward to the support of the brave sailor, and dislodging the insurgents from all of their positions, hastened to give a helping hand to Gen. CISSEY, who was still using his artillery. But few of the incidents attending the early movements are yet known to the public, for events are precipitated upon us with such rapidity that the pen cannot pretend to follow them. But in the midst of all of these bloody incidents, one can well pause for a moment to praise the intrepidity and decision of Commandant TREVE, and one cannot praise too highly the conduct of M. DUCATEL, who, at the risk of his life, invited the army into Paris. Yet, in the official reports of M. THIERS, neither of these men is mentioned, and he gives the credit to Gen. DOUAI, intimating in very plain language that the works were assaulted and carried by this General, and that Gen. CISSEY was intending to make an assault to-morrow. This I doubt, but if Gen. CISSEY really did have his dispositions made for the attack, his stupidity, when it was forced upon him, ought to lose his grade. I prefer to believe that he was taken entirely by surprise, and that there is another motive. Commandant TREVE is a thinking, studious officer, who has spent his days and nights in forming plans of attack, three of which he has sent to M. THIERS. No notice was taken of them, however, for the latter had his plan also.

THE NEWS IN VERSAILLES.

Early this morning there were rumors of large incendiaries in Paris, and at various points in the environs crowds were gathered to gaze upon the terrible spectacle. During the night Paris had been given up to the flames. On this side of the ramparts it was impossible to get at the truth, for the strictness of the military orders prevented us from going forward, even though furnished with passes. Yet from the heights above Sevres some of the burning buildings could be located, and there could be no doubt that the Tuileries was on fire. Large columns of smoke began to rise above the trees of the Tuileries gardens and the Champs Elysées, there was an explosion of some sort, and half an hour later clouds of burnt paper came floating through the air. From the number of coupons and burnt bonds which fell at our feet, it was inferred that the Treasury was burning. This turned out to be the case. Hundreds of people were crowded upon every commanding point, looking down upon this heart-rending spectacle, and the roads were filled with vehicles of all sorts, which had been stopped by the troops. But very few persons managed to pass the lines, and, although extremely difficult to get into the city, it was still more difficult to get out of it. There was nothing to be learned there in the way of news, and we turned back to town to await the official dispatches. A large crowd still thronged the avenue, rushing here and there by hundreds at the first appearance of a squad which might be a guard of prisoners, or whenever an ambulance wagon came in sight. One of these army wagons was stopped near me. The men hesitated to look in, but the women hurried forward as if possessed of the devil, tore away the canvas cover to display the bodies of two officers stretched upon their bier. One was the Commandant POLIZAC, of the Breton Mobiles. Almost at the same moment M. THIERS came out to take his carriage for the Assembly, and I do not think that I ever saw a man weep so bitterly. Great tears were rolling down his cheeks, while his voice broke out in audible sobs. He was too much moved to speak to the anxious crowd, but he gave out the news that the Tuileries existed no longer; that the Louvre was on fire, and also all of the Ministries except that of the Interior. He also confirmed our suspicions that the Ministry of Finance had been blown up and fired by the use of petroleum. The Bank, containing only seventeen millions, however, was safe in the hands of the troops.

IN THE CHAMBER.

Although my letter is already long, I must add a few brief notes of the day. Early this morning the firemen of Versailles were ordered to Paris in haste, but they had barely reached the station when the order was countermanded. A man with incendiary material was arrested in the streets, and there were rumors, vague enough, however, of an attempt to fire Versailles. This evening there was no doubt of the fact, for two men with bottles of petroleum were arrested at the palace in the Court of Louis XIV. M. THIERS was nearly overwhelmed with emotion and fatigue when he entered the Chamber, but he mounted the tribune to deliver a rambling speech, and to recount the news of the day. When he related the news concerning the firing of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, there was a cry of anger and demands for vengeance. Despite the protests of the majority, M. THIERS pronounced himself in favor of pardon, and said that if the Assembly would not do it, he, himself, would take the responsibility before history and the world. To what extent he intends to exercise the pardoning power remains to be seen; but if he should release any of the leaders of this insurrection—as M. PICARD is said to have released on parole several of his political friends—all of his labor and devotion will not suffice to procure his own absolution. The chief of the executive power is playing a dangerous game, for he is openly braving the majority of the representatives of the people, who cannot reply without doing injury to the cause of order all wish to aid and defend. Several acts have just been committed which can only be designated as crazy. There is a general cry of indignation at the reinstallation of JULES FERRY as Prefect of the Seine, and the matter was roughly handled in the Chamber. M. THIERS defended it as an act of devotion on the part of M. FERRY, and said that several men had refused to accept this difficult post. "Who are they? Name them!" was the cry, but no names were given. What! a Frenchman refuse to be made Prefect of the Seine, an honor to which all aspire, a position only second to that occupied by the Sovereign! That was incredible, and M. THIERS went further for an excuse. "There is no man among us," he added, "more firm, more loyal or more energetic than M. FERRY." If that be true, if France can produce no better man than JULES FERRY, well may we say "poor France." After all the miseries which the Parisians have had to endure, it is too hard to inflict upon them an individual so generally despised, and who is held responsible for a large share in the revolt against the law. It was he who gave the Chassepots to the men of Belleville; it was he who made the flag presentation to that infamous battalion, the only official presentation during the reign of the men of September. The first act of M. FERRY was an insult to the people and to the Chamber; he ordered M. TIRARD and HENRI MARTIN to resume their duties as Mayors. Was there ever such mad folly? It does seem as if these men were destined to complete the ruin of their country; yet they believe themselves honest and long-suffering victims to their public devotion; they think that they have always done their duty; they do not feel their own incapacity, and they weep, and weep, and weep, while swearing, *parbleu*, that their hearts are broken by the misfortunes of *la Patrie*.

"NO MORE NATIONAL GUARD."

Another and still graver error has just been committed by M. THIERS, who has once more armed the National Guard, and has given instructions for the reorganization of the battalions devoted to "law and order." This, too, raises a cry of indignation, as the policy will raise a sneer in other countries, where its blindness will be perceived. "No more National Guards," cry all thinking men, for that body of "thinking bayonets" and exceedingly thoughtless men, has succeeded in showing up its own history, in no honorable light, before the people of France. Too long already has that fatal institution been tolerated. Created in 1790, the morning after a successful *emeute*, upon the model furnished by the United States militia, it began its work by guarding the guillotine of LOUIS XVI., and ended it, let us hope, in the burning of the monuments of Paris. Doubtless many of these men fought well against the brave Vendeans and in 1814, but they were soldiers then, drawn from the National Guard to do service in the army. But as a body, from 1790 to 1871, the National Guard has never rendered any real service to the country, but has often seemed to undermine the Government, and to give the army an example of indiscipline and disorder. In 1848 the most energetic part of the National Guard was on the side of the insurrection, and in no case has the militia of LAFAYETTE contributed to the maintenance of order.

ASHBY.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Official Dispatches from Minister Washburne—Authentic Narrative of Events in the French Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

Among the dispatches to the State Department last year there were no more interesting letters than those of Mr. WASHBURNE, our Minister at Paris, describing the exciting scenes attending the revolution which hurled the third NAPOLEON from his throne. His letters told, plainly and calmly, the history of the great events, and the truthfulness of the delineations made his narrative thrilling and graphic, beyond almost any of the written pictures of the same scenes. But those letters were only made public at the meeting of Congress many months after they were written, when interest in their subject had been somewhat abated by succeeding events of great import. But Paris has seen yet more terrible days than those of the German siege, and these later horrors have also been before the eyes of Mr. WASHBURNE. He gives, in the two following dispatches to the Secretary of State, a connected narrative of what he saw from the first entry of the Versailles troops through the Gate of St. Cloud, till the insurgent forces had been for the most part conquered, and the reading cannot fail to excite great interest:

PARIS, Monday Evening, May 22, 1871.

SIR: The day of the 22d of May will become an important era in the history of Paris and of France. It was nine weeks, on Saturday last, since the insurrection broke out, and those weeks have run wearily on in the expectation that every week would be the last. I returned to my lodgings last night about 11 o'clock, and had heard nothing, and could see nothing that showed any change in the situation. But it now appears that at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon the first division of the army of the reserve, commanded by Gen. VERGE, entered the Gate of St. Cloud, which is on what is called the "route of Versailles." The breach had been made at that point, but I am informed that it was not the expectation of the regular troops that they could enter at that time; but they pressed forward, and finding but little opposition, they were soon within the walls. The National Guard retired very slowly, and such was the state of things existing, and so loose was the military organization of the Commune, that it was not known until far into the night that the Versailles troops had passed the *enceinte*. The Commune was reposing in fancied security, and it was not until after midnight that they were advised as to the full extent of what had happened. Then was there "hurrying to and fro," the tocsin was sounded all over the city, the *générale* was beaten, orderlies dashed furiously in every direction, but all to no purpose; the National Guard becoming demoralized began to retreat hastily before the advancing force. The entrance into the city having been made at the "Porte de Saint Cloud," the consequence was that the Commune troops that had been guarding the *enceinte*, and all the gates, from that of St. Cloud clear round to the Port des Terres, found themselves taken in the reverse, and by 4 o'clock this morning they had abandoned all their positions and fled to the interior of the city. The gates of Auteuil, Passy, and La Muette being then left undefended, the troops of the line began pouring in through all of them. It was not until 5 o'clock this morning that I heard of what had taken place. My servant came to tell me that the troops were in, and that the tricolored flag floated on the top of the Arc-de-Triomphe. I hurried into the street, and saw for myself the flag flying from the scaffolding supporting the machinery which had enabled the insurgents to draw up and plant upon the top of the Arc five pieces of cannon. By this time the head of the column advancing into the city and passing along the right bank of the Seine by the Cours la Reine was vigorously attacking the Place de la Concorde. At the same time another column, crossing the Champs Elysées near the Arch, was marching in by the Avenue de Friedland and down the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré. At about 9 o'clock the insurgent batteries at Montmartre began shelling the Place d'Etoile, and soon many shells fell in the immediate neighborhood of the Legation; but, fortunately, we received no damage. The fighting has continued all day by the Place de la Concorde, and it does not seem that the Versailles troops have gained much ground. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by a friend, I took a ride in all those portions of the ramparts which have been bombarded by Mont Valerien, the great battery of Montretout, and the several breaching batteries. We passed around from the Porte de Dauphine, which is near my residence, to the Porte of St. Cloud. I was at my house for the first time for two weeks, and found it but very little injured. Two pieces of shell had entered, and beside the breaking of considerable glass, there was no material damage. Some houses in the vicinity received many shells, and several of them have been pillaged. My servants, who lived in the cellar, were enabled to keep out the brig- and National Guards, although they made one or two serious demonstrations. In going from the Porte de Dauphine, which had not been very seriously bombarded, to the Porte de la Saint Cloud, (more generally known as the Point du Jour,) we passed the Gates of La Muette, Passy, and Auteuil. Breaches had been made at all of them, and the destruction of property inside the *enceinte* has been immense. Nothing could have lived under the terrible fire of Mont Valerien and Montretout. An English military man told me that the battery of Montretout was the most powerful battery the world had ever seen. Never have I seen such a "wreck of matter;" guns dismounted, their carriages torn to pieces, barricades leveled and buildings entirely demolished. We saw along the line of the ramparts many dead bodies of the National Guard, several of them in a state of decomposition. The firing had been so dreadful that it had been impossible to get them away. Returning from "Point du Jour" into the city, we saw additional troops coming in, and the streets of Passy were crowded with them. It is estimated that from eighty to one hundred thousand troops of the line will be in the city before to-morrow morning. In all our part of the city they have been received with unbounded joy by the few people remaining. The citizens are congratulating each other that they are at last delivered from the oppression and terror of the last two months.

As I write at 10 o'clock to-night the fight seems to be going on as furiously as ever at the Place de la Concorde. I shall continue this dispatch to-morrow, and shall hope to be able to send it on to London to-morrow night.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 23, 1871.

It seems difficult to get anything reliable this morning. The fight continues, and always in the same neighborhood. The firing was terrible all last night. Shells from Montmartre are continually falling in our quarter, but it is extraordinary how little the damage has been. We can see from the top of the Legation building that the red flag, that hated emblem of assassination and pillage, anarchy and disorder, still flies from the Tuileries and from the Ministry of Marine. The insurgents are evidently making a desperate resistance.

A gentleman has just come to the Legation who proposes to leave at noon today for London. I therefore close this dispatch suddenly, to send by him. I send also a telegraph dispatch to be transmitted to you from London to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

PARIS, May 24, 1871.

SIR: My mention of the prodigious events which have been transpiring in Paris since Sunday last, closed at noon of yesterday. As it was impossible to reach those parts of the city in which the fighting was going on, I only knew that the contest was raging with unparalleled fury in the central portion of it. At 5½ or 6 o'clock yesterday, it was evident that an immense fire had broken out at the Chancellerie of the Legation of Honor. Soon we saw the smoke arising in other parts of the city, showing but too plainly that the terrible threats of the Commune of a general conflagration had commenced to be carried out. I was at the head-quarters of Marshal MCMAHON at Passy at about 9 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of soliciting the sending of troops at the earliest moment for the release of the Archbishop of Paris and other hostages in the prisons of Mazas, and there I was told by an officer of the staff that the Palace of the Tuileries was on fire. On my return I could discover nothing, and hoped that he had been mistaken. At 1 o'clock this morning I was awakened by a friend, who told me that Paris was all in flames. I hurried to a position from which I had a full and complete view of the fire. It was a starlight night, calm and beautiful. An insurgent battery which had been for twenty-four hours shelling our part of the town, was still sending its bombs into the immediate neighborhood of the Legation every fifteen minutes. The roar of their cannon, the *crépitement* of the *mitrailleuses* and the sharp rattling of the chassepots, fell upon the still of the night. The lurid flames rising from the burning palace lighted up half the heavens, and the whole scene was the most terrible I had ever witnessed. To the fire of the Tuileries was added other conflagrations, the Ministry of Finance, the buildings of the Rue Royale, and other fires which seemed just started. At one time it appeared to those of us who were watching the progress of the conflagration that the "Hospital des Invalides" was certainly on fire, but as the night wore on, daylight disclosed its guilded dome intact, and we discovered to our great gratification the fire was a short distance beyond in the same direction. At 5 o'clock this morning I sent a messenger to Versailles with a telegraphic dispatch for you in regard to what had taken place. Coming to the Legation at 9 o'clock I heard that the Versailles troops had captured the strong positions at Place de la Concorde and the Place Vendome. I at once took my carriage and proceeded in that direction, passing down the Boulevard Hausemann to the Place St. Augustin and Cosceme Pepiniere. The insurgents had occupied the Cosceme and were driven out after a fight of about two hours; but at the foot of the Boulevard Malesherbe, behind the Madeleine, and at the junction of several streets, that the insurgents had strong barricades; in fact, the key of their position was there, for if the Versailles troops could once pass that point, they could easily take the great batteries in Rue Royale, the Rue de Rivoli and the Place Vendome in the reverse. Here the most desperate fighting took place for a period of nearly thirty-six hours. The neighborhood presented the most dreadful appearance this morning. The sidewalks of that splendid Boulevard Malesherbe were filled with horses, baggage-wagons and artillery carriages. The houses had been more or less torn by shot and shell. The trees were all cut to pieces by the fire of the artillery and musketry, and their branches filled the street. A dead National Guard was lying in an excavation for a cellar near by. In a small open space in the next street were the bodies of two soldiers of the line who had been summarily shot as deserters. Proceeding further I reached the front of the Church of Madeleine, at the head of the Rue Royale, and many of the buildings of that thoroughfare were in flames, and others seemed literally to have been torn in pieces by the fire of cannon and musketry. Going further up the Boulevard Capucines I found many of the buildings completely riddled, and upon the sidewalk was a dead National Guard, and in a side street, a short distance from there, was another dead body of the insurgent guard, people passing by, and looking on them with apparent satisfaction. I went to the Place Vendome, which had been evacuated during the night, and there, for the first time, saw the great column lying in the position in which it had fallen. The insurgents had not time to remove the bronze, which is now to be made use of in the speedy restoration of the column, the National Assembly having decreed that it shall at once be restored. The Place de la Concorde was evacuated at the same time, the insurgents retreating in the direction of the Hotel de Ville, and up the Rue Lafayette.

From Place Vendome I went to the Rue de Rivoli, and proceeded cautiously toward the Tuileries, under the Arcade. The Tuileries building was still burning, and the flames were bursting out in every part of the building where they had not before reached. It seemed that it would be impossible to save the Louvre, but I hear as I write that its preservation is secured, with all its treasures of art and historic interest. During the entire afternoon the fires have been raging in many directions, and from the Legation the sound of battle can be distinctly heard, but it is impossible to procure any reliable intelligence in regard to what is taking place. Most certainly something more definite can be ascertained in the morning.

THURSDAY, May 25.

When I closed my dispatch last night it was fire and battle. It is the same this morning. There were frightful burnings all night. The great Hotel de Ville with all its traditions and souvenirs of history exists no longer. The Cour des Comptes, the Court of Cassation, the Prefecture of Police, and the celebrated old prison of the Conciergerie have shared the same fate. All has been the work of organized incendiarism, and the insurrectionists have done everything in their power to destroy Paris. If the entry of the troops had been delayed much longer they would certainly have succeeded. The Commune had already made "perquisitions" for all the petroleum in the city, and prepared petroleum boxes and other means of firing the place. Bands of men, women and children were organized to do this diabolical work. During the past two days immense numbers of these persons have been detected in distributing these boxes, and in every case the most summary vengeance has been inflicted upon them, without regard to age, sex, or condition. An employe of this legation counted this afternoon on the Avenue d'Antin the dead bodies of eight children, the oldest not more than fourteen years of age, who had been seized while distributing their incendiary boxes, and shot on the spot. The state of feeling now existing in Paris is fearful beyond description. Passing events have filled the whole population opposed to the Commune with horror and rage. Arrests are made by wholesale of the innocent as well as the guilty. Last night four Americans, two ladies and two gentlemen, innocent as yourself of all complicity with the insurrection, were seized while dining at a restaurant and marched through the streets to one of the military posts. They sent word to me as soon as possible of their arrest, and I lost no time in going to their relief. I addressed myself to Gen. DOUAI, who, upon my statement, immediately ordered their release. He expressed much regret at what had happened, but said that in the existing excited state of feeling it was impossible to prevent the arrest of innocent persons, that if unfortunately the arrest of any other Americans occurred, they would be immediately released upon my application, unless charged with crime for which they could be justly and legally held.

I went down in the city this afternoon to see for myself what was the progress of events. Very little had been done toward putting matters into shape in the parts already captured from the insurgents. The barricades everywhere remain. The fire was still raging in Rue Royale. The Ministry of Finance is completely consumed, with every record and paper, a loss that is utterly incalculable. The insurgents having been driven beyond the Place Bastile, I was able to go much further than I went yesterday. I passed at the Rue de Rivoli by the smoking ruins of the Tuileries, and had the inexpressible pleasure of seeing for myself that the Louvre, with all its noble and incalculable treasures had been preserved. As I continued up the street it seemed as if I were following in the track of an army. Reaching the Hotel de Ville, I found the neighborhood had all the appearance of an intrenched camp. Immense barricades were on every street leading into the square. But I am told the insurgents abandoned it without a fight, finding themselves upon the point of being hemmed in. But before leaving they applied the torch to that pile so interwoven with the history of Paris and of France, and the pride of Frenchmen for centuries gone by. Now there was nothing but a mass of smoldering ruins. Two squares of magnificent buildings on the lower side of the Place de l'Hotel de Ville had also been destroyed. It was indeed a sad sight to behold. There was a regiment of the troops of the line on the quay, but scarcely another soul was to be seen in the entire neighborhood. Eight dead bodies of the insurgents, partially consumed by fire, lay on the ground right in front of what was the main entrance into the building, and presenting the most horrible appearance, and sad sights everywhere. At the Place de l'Opera, I saw some five hundred prisoners, men, women and children, who were being driven to Versailles. There was a squad of cavalry marching in front and in rear of them, and foot-soldiers marching on either side. I must say they were the most hideous and sinister-looking persons I ever saw in the whole course of my life. The sight of the prisoners excited the people to the highest pitch of indignation, and every opprobrious epithet was heaped upon them, and the escort alone prevented violence from being inflicted upon the spot. An officer told me this afternoon that the order was to shoot every man taken in arms against the Government. I do not vouch for the truth of what he told me, but I do know that large numbers of the National Guard and many others caught in some criminal act have been summarily executed.

I have had great fears that the Prussian Embassy might be burned. I learned today that suspicious persons were lurking about the premises, and I immediately addressed a note to Marshal MCMAHON advising him of my apprehension and asking him to detail a guard to protect the building. He answered me promptly that my request had been complied with.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that I am able to inform you that during all these horrible excesses in Paris for the past ten weeks no material damage has been done to the property of Americans, neither to the property of the Germans, with whose interest I still continue to be charged. Some few Americans have been arrested, but all were immediately released on my application. As I have written you before, the number of Germans and Alsacians whose release from prison I have obtained, is quite large. Among the last prisoners to be released were eleven German nuns who had been seized at the Convent of Picpus. After being set at liberty they came to the Legation in a body to thank me for my efforts in their behalf. What I feared most was the robbery of our countrymen under the pretext of taxes. Many demands for payment of taxes to the Commune had been made upon Americans, but as I have before advised you, I told all who consulted me on the subject not to pay, but take the chances. However, the machinery for collecting these taxes had just been got ready, and the day of the 25th inst. was the time it was to be put into operation. Armed with mandates from the Committee of Public Safety, the National Guards would have gone everywhere and demanded the payment of a certain sum as a tax upon all apartments, houses, business establishments, &c. If the amount were not paid by the proprietor, or, in his absence, his agent or the concierge, the most valuable things would have been seized and carried off. You see, therefore, that the entry of the Versailles troops on the 22d was just in time to prevent this organized pillage.

The only newspaper I have been able to get since the entry of the troops is the *Verité*, two copies of which I send you. The last number appeared yesterday morning, although dated today. No paper has appeared today, as far as I can learn, except a little sheet called the *Constitutional*, which is out this evening. There is not an omnibus running in the city, and scarcely a cab can be found. No person except such as have a diplomatic character, or their bearers of dispatches, are permitted to leave Paris.

I have not time now to speak more fully of the scenes of carnage, fire, and blood of which Paris has been the theatre for the last four days. They are without parallel in its history. What took place on the days of July, 1830, when CHARLES X. was overthrown, the day of February, 1848, when LOUIS PHILIPPE was chased from the throne, and the subsequent days of the insurrection in June of the same year, was mere child's play as compared with the events of the present week. The fighting has been long, desperate and persistent. The insurrectionists have fought at every step with the fury of despair. Even as I write, at the hour of midnight, the contest is not yet ended, for I hear the booming of the cannon beyond the Place de la Bastile. The Government troops have displayed great bravery, and have never for a moment recoiled before the formidable and deadly barricades of the insurgents. They have shown the spirit of the old French army.

FRIDAY NOON, May 26, 1871.

The fighting is still going on this afternoon in the remote parts of the city, and new fires have broken out.

I have no news of the fate of the Archbishop of Paris, but the general belief is that all the hostages have been shot. The Prussian Embassy is all safe and intact. My messenger for London is waiting, and I must close this dispatch.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CANADA.

Burglars in Montreal—A Gentleman Shot in Attempting to Arrest Them.

MONTREAL, Canada, June 11.—A gang of burglars were at work here last night; the house of Justice DAY was entered and a large amount of plate and valuables stolen. This afternoon the house of FREDERICK GAULT was entered, the family being absent. Mr. GAULT returning, encountered the burglars, and in attempting to arrest them was shot and so severely injured in the face that he fainted, and the robbers escaped.

A TORNADO.

Houses, Barns and Trees Prostrated in Massachusetts—Destruction in its Path—Several Persons Injured.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 11.—A sweeping tornado passed through the towns of Paxton, Holden and West Boylston this afternoon at 4½ o'clock, demolishing every building in its track and tearing up trees by the roots. The first account of it received here was of its appearance in the town of PAXTON, where it demolished the barn of L. N. PARKHURST, and blew off one gable of his house. From there it went in a north-easterly direction and blew down the buildings of Mr. BIGELOW, on the old town farm. From thence it went through the woods, sweeping all before it, and striking the house and barn of LEWIS MARTIN, in Holden, entirely demolishing both. The village of Holden was next in its destructive march, and here five barns, three houses and one carpenter-shop were blown down. Three persons were injured, one, CHARLES BURRETT, seriously. A strip of heavy stone wall, some twenty rods long, was completely blown over, and large trees were blown thirty rods with upward of a ton of earth upon their roots. The tornado took but a moment for its work, and was accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain. The last heard of it by any one here was near Oakdale, where trees were blown down.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, June 11, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.84	78	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.60	72	S. W.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Boston	29.51	66	S. W.	Light.	Clrg. up.
Buffalo	29.58	62	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	29.90	80	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.20	73	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	29.83	66	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.75	64	N.	Brisk.	Threat'g
Cleveland	29.60	63	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.57	75	.....	.....	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.63	59	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.85	49	W.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.76	65	....	Calm.	Fair.
Knoxville	29.85	67	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Lake City	29.90	78	S.	Light.	Fair.
Memphis	29.89	70	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.79	67	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Mobile	29.89	77	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washington	29.80	41	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	29.81	62	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
New-London	29.63	66	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	29.96	76	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
New-York	29.65	69	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Norfolk	29.77	70	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.90	61	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Oswego	29.57	61	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.68	73	....	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.82	70	W.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Portland, Me.	29.53	60	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.61	57	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.09	58	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga.	29.88	80	S.	Light.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.85	75	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.89	61	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.63	61	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	29.67	71	S.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Wilmington	29.86	70	S. W.	Fresh.	Clrg. up.
Cape May	29.70	68	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Burlington	29.76	62	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg	29.84	72	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.74	56	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Davenport	29.91	63	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.95	70	N. W.	Light.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	29.89	76	N.	Fresh.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12—1 A. M.—The low pressure which existed Saturday night north of the lakes, has moved to the east and south-east, and has extended its influence rapidly southward into Virginia. The pressure is now lowest north and east of Pennsylvania. The barometer remains nearly stationary, so far as heard from, west of the Mississippi. The area of threatening and rainy weather has moved eastward from Arkansas and Indiana and is probably now confined to the Atlantic States between Cincinnati and North Carolina. Fresh south-easterly winds have prevailed, during the day, from Lake Erie southward to the Gulf, and eastward to Maine. North-westerly winds are reported throughout the Mississippi Valley and upper lakes, with partially clear and clearing weather. The temperature has fallen in the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with fresh westerly winds, and clearing weather, is probable for Monday morning west of the Blue Ridge and Lake Erie. Fresh south-westerly winds will probably continue in the Middle States, and the threatening weather of to-night very generally clear away from the Middle and East Atlantic by Monday evening.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	68	74	78	74	72
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.[illegible]	...	29.[illegible]	...	29.[illegible]

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 74.

A Military Reign of Terror in Manitoba—Assault on the American Consul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—A gentleman arriving from Manitoba reports that May 24 the American Consul, J. W. TAYLOR, was assaulted by a Canadian soldier, who struck at TAYLOR with a club but fortunately missing him. TAYLOR escaped to the Consulate and immediately pulled down the American flag, which was flying in honor of the Queen's birth-day. No action has been taken by the authorities on this outrage. Other acts of lawlessness have been committed by the soldiers, who are fast instituting a reign of terror.

FIRES.

Canning Establishment Burned in New-Jersey—Extract Works Destroyed at Trout Run, Penn.

BRIDGTON, N. J., June 10.—The extensive canning factory of WARNER, RHODES & Co. formerly EDWARDS & Co., was burned today, involving a loss of $30,000. When in full operation it furnished employment to about 200 persons.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 11.—The very extensive extract works owned by the citizens of Elmira, and situated at Trout Run, Penn., about sixty-five miles south of this city, on the Northern Central Railway, were destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In addition to the extract works some five or six dwelling-houses, together with a cooper-shop, blacksmith-shop and stave-mill were burned, and about $10,000 worth of bark and extract destroyed. The fire caught in some shavings outside of the buildings from a spark from the smoke-stack. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insurance, $20,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11.—HURLBURT & DODGES' planing-mill was burned this evening; loss, $15,000; insurance, $6,000, in Cleveland companies.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—A fire, this morning, in the upper story of FREDERICK STEARNS' drug-store caused damage to the amount of $20,000.

The Union Depot Enterprise in St. Louis—$1,500,000 Stock Subscribed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11.—A meeting of railroad men, held here yesterday, with reference to the building of a grand union passenger depot, decided upon a plan of organization, and adopted articles of association. The capital stock is to be $2,000,000. A million and half stock was subscribed by the various railroad companies represented. The stockholders elected Wm. Taussing, D. Torrence, A. Booly, W. K. McKean, Jas. B. Eads, J. S. Mitchell, Thomas Allen, Thos. A. Scott, E. W. Woodward, directors. In addition to the $2,000,000 capital, the Company will issue $2,000,000 first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

On Saturday afternoon the Shatemuc Boat Club of Poughkeepsie celebrated its fourth anniversary by a review of the Club's boats. A single scull race between GEORGE VAN VLIET'S paper-shell *Lotos*, GEORGE S. BURNAP'S paper-shell *Virginia*, JOHN GRUBB, Jr.'s paper-shell, (no name,) and E. R. BREVOORT'S cedar shell, (no name,) which was won by BURNAP in 22:15, and GRUBB next, in 22:16. VAN VLIET struck a sunken rock and afterward capsized. The festivities closed with a tub-race and a hop in the evening.

Prof. PIERCE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and E. D. CUTTS, assistant, have completed arrangements for a triangulation across the continent, with a view to establishing a parallel of latitude in order to ascertain the true dimensions and figure of the earth.

The Press of California denounce the Coroner's jury in the case of the Chinaman who was murdered by boys on Fourth-street, San Francisco, who, in the face of positive testimony, returned a verdict of "Death from causes unknown."

The result of the primary elections throughout California indicate the nomination of Mr. BOOTH for Governor by the Republicans, and HAIGHT, the present incumbent, by the Democrats.

EDWARD HARRIS drowned himself in the Genesee river a few days ago. A dinner basket found on the River bank contained a note saying that he wanted his body sent to No. 442 Erie-street, Mobile, Ala.

Seven members of the Typographical Union were arrested, yesterday, at New-Haven for conspiring against the office of the morning *Journal & Courier*, under a statue law of the State.

Several stables, including many of the best thoroughbred horses in the country, have arrived at St. Louis, to participate in the June meeting on the 17th inst. Several others are expected.

Bishop JOHANNES has decided that hereafter the Gregorian calendar be used in Alaska in place of the Julian or Greek, and that the same Sunday be observed as in other parts of the United States.

Rev. LUDWIG FINK, of St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, was yesterday consecrated Bishop *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop MIEGE, Vicar Apostolic of Kansas.

The festival of the Corpus Christi was celebrated in Montreal, yesterday, with unusual magnificence. It is calculated that 5,000 people were in the procession.

The King of Greece left Athens, yesterday, for Trieste. The Queen occupies his throne as Regent in his absence.

Brigandage has been nearly extirpated in Greece. Turkey has given valuable assistance by arresting all brigands on the frontier.

Hon. I. S. C. KNOWLTON, editor of the *Palladium*, Worcester, Mass., and Sheriff of the county, died yesterday morning at 3 o'clock.

The wheat harvest commenced yesterday at Leavenworth, Kansas. The crop was never better.

Hon. FREEMAN KEYES, of Newbury, Vt., died at Chicago on Saturday.

Savage Assault in Catharine-Street.

At a late hour last night an affray occurred at the foot of Catharine-street, during which THOMAS HUGHES, aged eighteen years, of No. 141 Cherry-street, cut MICHAEL COLLINS, aged fifteen years, of No. 137 Cherry-street, with a knife. HUGHES, attempting to escape, was intercepted by WM. PETERMAN, of No. 241 Cherry-street, whom he also attacked, stabbing him in the abdomen. HUGHES then attempted to escape by jumping into the East River, but being struck on the head with a piece of coal, thrown at him by some one on the pier, was forced to come ashore, and was then arrested by Officer KIRCHNER, of the Seventh Precinct. The wounded men were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Horrible Murder of a Young Lady in California.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* gives the following brief account of the cold-blooded and atrocious murder of Miss LIZZIE MCDANIELS, a young lady, by a rejected lover, who, as the telegrams have reported, was afterward hunted down and shot by the enraged people:

"The deceased, Miss LIZZIE MCDANIELS, was accompanied by a Mr. WELLS and a lady. It appears that the murderer, called by some an Italian, by others 'Portuguese Joe,' had been paying his attentions to the young lady for two years past, though she tried to discourage his suit. He had told her that he would kill her if she did not consent to marry him, but it seems that she regarded his threats rather lightly. From all we can learn regarding this unfortunate affair, the man, 'Portuguese Joe,' as we will call him, came up behind the ladies and their escort, seized Miss MCDANIELS by her head, and bending it backward, plunged a knife in her throat and drew it downward, inflicting a horrible wound, laying the throat open the whole length, and even cutting her bosom. The attack was so sudden, so unexpected, that her escort, Mr. WELLS, was taken completely by surprise, and knew not what was transpiring until the life-blood of the victim showed him the horrid nature of the assault. As the murderer released his hold on the victim, WELLS shot at, but missed him, and before he could fire again the villain turned a corner and escaped. Such, in brief, is a condensed account of the affair, taken from the many rumors flying about.

Miss MCDANIELS was about eighteen years of age, an estimable lady and a general favorite. In one dispatch her name is given as Susie, in another as Lizzie. Her mother is on a visit to New-York, and the melancholy news will fall doubly severe on her, who left her daughter in the full vigor of youth. The community has been thrown into a terrible state of excitement by this act, and have united in hunting down the wretch. Parties are scouring the surrounding country, and it seems impossible for him to escape. If taken it is probable that the Courts will not be troubled with a trial. Judge Lynch will preside, and a stout rope and short shrift will be given to the murderer of Miss MCDANIELS, a young and lovely woman, with all the glories of life opening before her, stricken down by the hand of one who professed unbounded love for her, who would have made her his wife."

RETURNING PEACE.

Progress of Events In and About Paris.

Rumored Activity of the Bonapartist Faction.

An Act of Clemency by the Versailles Government.

Recovery of Stolen Church Property and Valuables.

Railway Traffic Being Rapidly Resumed.

Alexander Dumas on the Republican Situation.

FRANCE.

Napoleonic Intrigues—Recovery of Church Property—Travel Resumed on the Railways.

PARIS, June 11.—The Press expect that a strong effort will be made by the Bonapartists for the success of their party in the coming supplementary elections. The *Journal of Paris* says the Prince Imperial, (*sic*,) not Prince NAPOLEON, will be put forward as a candidate for the Assembly (!) The *Cloche* thinks the result of the election in the cities will check the tendency to monarchism. The restoration of public buildings has commenced. Gen. DOUAY has issued an order that all civilians found with arms in their possession after a certain day shall be tried by Court-martial. M. PICARD has resigned the Governorship of the Bank of France. The ORLEANS Princes are still at Versailles. MM. BESLAY and THEISZ, who acted by the authority of the Commune as Delegate Superintendents of the Bank of France and the Postal Department respectively, have been released from prison at the intercession of the bank authorities, and furnished with safe conducts to leave France. All the sacred vessels and valuable ornaments taken from the churches by the Communists have, with a few exceptions, been discovered in the Mint and other places. The French prisoners are rapidly returning from Germany. ALEXANDER DUMAS writes to the Paris Press denouncing the blind clashing of private ambition at Versailles. He praises President THIERS, and advocates the continuance of the Republic, to which, he says, France always instinctively reverts. The steamer *International*, which is to lay the telegraph cable between Marseilles and Algiers, has arrived at the former port. The trains over the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, via the Mont Cenis Tunnel, have commenced running again.

The Seat of Government to Return to Paris—Removal of the Dead—The Orleans Princes Resign their Seats in the Assembly—Supplementary Elections.

[The following appeared in yesterday's edition.]

VERSAILLES, June 10.—The seat of Government of France will shortly be removed from Versailles to Paris. The idea of burning the bodies of the victims of the civil war in Paris has been abandoned, and they will instead be exhumed from their present burial places, the Park of Monceaux and Garden of the Luxembourg, and transferred to a new cemetery beyond the village and Fort of Vanvres. M. PYAT is known to be concealed in Paris. The Committee of the Assembly upon the subject of the reorganization of the army is about ready to report, and will favor an obligatory service. The Prince DE JOINVILLE and Duc D'AUMALE paid visits yesterday to President THIERS, to the President of the Assembly, M. GREVY, to the Minister of War, Gen. CISSEY, and to the other members of the Cabinet. They were received with the utmost courtesy, and M. THIERS subsequently returned the visit. At their interview with MM. THIERS and GREVY, the two Princes resigned their seats in the Assembly, and disclaimed any intention of intriguing against the Republic. The Orleanists are preparing a banquet to the Duc D'AUMALE. The reported arrival of the Count DE CHAMBORD at Boulogne is contradicted. The *Official Journal* announces that the elections to the Assembly in 113 districts will be held on the 2d July. The same journal assures the people that the deposits in the Bank of France are uninjured. The *Official Journal* also states that the resignation of their seats by Prince DE JOINVILLE and Duc D'AUMALE will be communicated to the Assembly today.

Singular Recovery of a Long-Lost Testament.

A paper published in Fayette County, Ohio, tells the following story of the recovery of a copy of the New Testament which was lost by an emigrant to California more than twenty years ago:

"In the Spring of 1849, when the gold fever beat high all over the country, a company of enterprising adventurers from this place took up the line of march for the far-off El Dorado. Among the adventurers was Mr. GEORGE A. BUCKNER. To Mr. BUCKNER his sister, Mrs. BRIGGS, mother of the late Hon. R. M. BRIGGS, presented a Testament which he took with him, but by some means it was lost and not heard of until within a few days past, when a mysterious package came to him. It had been sent to Greenfield, there remailed to Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON at Chillicothe, and from there sent to Mr. BUCKNER at this place, bearing the following inscription: 'ANN JANE BRIGGS, GEO. A. BUCKNER, ROBERT BRIGGS, or any of the family. Postmaster, please deliver if possible. Greenfield, Ohio.'

On opening the bundle he found it to contain the long-lost Testament. On the fly-leaf is written a sister's kind advice, and a nephew's request added, which we here insert: 'Present to GEO. A. BUCKNER by his affectionate sister, M. A. R. BRIGGS, with her earnest desire that he will read this book, or say a portion of it, every day, attentively.'

FAYETTE COUNTY, Ohio, March 28, 1849.

And that the precepts of this book may be your guide and counselor in all the transactions of life, is the sincere desire of

Your nephew, ROBT. BRIGGS.

In this long-lost book the following letter was found:

KENNEBUNK, Me., March 7, 1871.

Geo. A. Buckner, or any of his friends:

I found this Testament about two years since on my vessel, *North Star*, then sailing in the Pacific Ocean, and brought it east a few days since.

The thought struck me that I would send it to Ohio and see if it would reach those that knew anything about it. I hardly know how to direct it, but if it should reach those to whom it belonged, I shall be pleased to hear from them.

Yours sincerely, Capt. B. S. HATCH,

North Star.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1870. Volume X. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The debt which all "well-informed" Americans owe to *Appletons' Cyclopædia* it would be difficult to measure or estimate. It has come to be almost the universal reference book among us in many departments of knowledge, and its value increases from year to year. It was the misfortune of the original work that it could not cover the future, and would therefore rapidly become incomplete, but the publishers hit upon the capital expedient of keeping up with the times by issuing an annual volume, in which a complete record of the events of each year might be preserved, and the world's history fairly written out while the incidents were fresh and the material unmarred. The mere description of a work of this kind at once suggests the vast importance it possesses for all who desire to keep themselves well informed on the history of their own time, and the increasing value it will have as time rolls on and the events become remote. To future historians, as well as to every one who has occasion to allude to past events before future history is written, its value will be incalculable. The work has been in thoroughly competent hands from the beginning, and care has been taken that the material collected should be ample and authentic, and that the articles should be prepared by writers of talent and fidelity.

The volume which has just made its appearance is the tenth in the annual series, and covers the events of the year 1870, which have been of surpassing interest and importance. The German-French war occupies upward of twenty-five pages, and is carefully written, and illustrated by several maps and diagrams. The events which have occurred in Italy, the occupation of Rome by the Government, and the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope, have been treated with equal fullness, and the great public questions which have agitated Europe, such as those concerning national jurisdictions on the Baltic and Black Seas, and the relations of different nationalities to each other, are stated and explained with great clearness. The different countries are treated of under their separate titles, and a complete view given of their present condition and of their financial, political and material interests. Of course, affairs in the United States have been presented in more detail than those of foreign countries, and nothing worthy of record and preservation has escaped notice. An article is devoted to each State and the political action of its Government and people, its material condition and progress, and all the valuable facts and statistics of its life and growth, are carefully noted. Diplomatic correspondence and important public documents have been preserved in full, and a careful synopsis is given of the proceedings of Congress, the State Legislatures, and all conventions and public bodies. Current biography is also provided for, and a concise sketch given of every person of prominence who died during the year. Under the head of "Literature and Literary Progress" all the books issued have been classified, and the titles of the more important ones given, with some remarks on their contents. New discoveries in art and science have been faithfully recorded. In short, everything worth preserving in the world's history and experience for the year 1870 has been seized by the vigilant and faithful editor of the volume, and put on permanent record. A carefully prepared index to the whole is appended, and adds greatly to the usefulness of the work as a book of reference. Besides this there is an index of all the subjects of the entire series of ten volumes, with the appropriate references. There are few books published now-a-days that can be so cordially recommended to the public. Among the features not already mentioned are fine steel portraits of VICTOR EMMANUEL, Gen. VON MOLTKE, and Gen. R. E. LEE, besides numerous illustrations throughout on the various subjects treated of.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. By WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The name of Dr. HAMMOND is a sufficient guarantee that this volume contains the most thorough and accurate information that can be obtained on the subject of which it treats. His thorough scholarship and long experience in treating diseases of the mind and nervous system, give him a fair title to be regarded as *the* authority on the subject in this country. As he tells us in the preface, this is no compilation, but is based on his own observation and experience. The subject is treated with completeness in all its branches, and the text of the book is illustrated by numerous engravings.

THE LIFE OF NATHANAEL GREENE, Major-General in the Army of the Revolution. By GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE. Vol. 3. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

The appearance of the third and last volume of the *Life of Gen. Greene* completes another important American biography, and forms a valuable contribution to the history of the old revolutionary period. This volume takes up the record where it was left at the close of Volume II., in the year 1780, and continues it to the death of the General by sunstroke in Savannah on the 19th of June, 1786. This covers the period of his famous campaigning in the South near the end of the Revolutionary War, and his retirement in his Rhode Island home after the struggle was over. Of the general merits of the book it is unnecessary to speak now; they were fully considered when the former volume appeared.

Books Received.

—*Common Sense in the Household.* A Manual of Practical Housewifery. By MARION HARLAND. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. Another volume is added to the large library of cookery books already extant. This book seems to have been prepared by one who knows what she is talking about, and will, no doubt, form a valuable contribution to our culinary literature.

—*Fragments of Science for Unscientific People.* A Series of Detached Essays, Lectures and Reviews. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D., F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. This book contains a good deal of valuable scientific information on subjects of practical interest to everybody.

—*The Principles of Psychology.* By HERBERT SPENCER. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. Although this is called a second edition of the author's former work on this subject, more than half the matter contained in the volume is entirely new, and his many admirers will find it necessary to have the new edition in order to keep up with the philosophy of their favorite teacher.

—*Why Did He not Die? or, The Child from the Ebræergang.* After the German of AD. VON VOLCKHAUSEN. By Mrs. A. L. WISTAR. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. This is a very interesting German novel, well translated into English.

—*The Virginia Tourist.* Sketches of the springs and mountains of Virginia. By EDWARD A. POLLARD. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. This little volume will form a convenient and useful companion for those who direct their Summer journeyings to the region of which it treats.

—*Books and Reading; or, What Books Shall I Read and How Shall I Read Them?* By NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL.D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. This is an exceedingly valuable and suggestive book for such as do not feel competent to answer for themselves the question contained in the title. The value of the present edition is greatly enhanced by a carefully-prepared index.

—*Papers for Home Reading.* By Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D. New-York: DODD & MEAD. The author of these papers is at present one of the most popular Presbyterian preachers of this City. They were originally contributed, however, to a magazine established by him in Ireland. They are moral and religious essays, written in a popular and attractive style, and containing much wholesome counsel.

—*How it All Happened.* By the author of *Dorothy Fox.* Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. This is an interesting little story, contained within the compass of twenty-five pages of very moderate size.

—*The Young Mechanic.* Containing directions for the use of all kinds of tools, and for the construction of steam-engines and mechanical models. By the author of the *Lathe and Its Uses,* &c. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

—*Light.* By JACOB ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. This volume is the second in the series of "Science for the Young," and contains the general principles concerning the phenomena of light, put in a form that will interest and instruct young persons.

—*Drawing Book for Schools and Beginners.* By H. H. HOLMES. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. This is a series of books for progressive practice in drawing. It contains appropriate models, with blank pages for the copies of the pupil, and affords an excellent means of cultivating taste and skill in a useful art.

—*The Rule in Minot's Case Again.* As Restated, with Variations by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

—*Common Sense versus Judicial Legislation.* Being the Review of a Law Recently Enacted by the General Court of Massachusetts. By a Layman. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

—*Neuester Zolltariff der Vereinigten Staaten Nord-Amerika's.* Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von F. T. LOBS. Philadelphia und Leipzig: SCHAEFER und KORADI.

BOSTON LITERARY MATTERS.

Activity of Authors—A Brilliant Array of New Books in the Fall—Coming Periodical Publications—A New Story from Bret Harte—Capital Descriptions from some of Dickens' Letters—A New Poem from Longfellow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 11, 1871.

You may confidently look for a splendid array of new and excellent books early next Fall from this point, for writers and publishers are very busy. Among other things, I hear that EMERSON is engaged on a new book. Mrs. WHITNEY, who wrote "We Girls" so excellently, is writing a new story. TROWBRIDGE is rearranging his most popular stories, "Coupon Bonds," "The Man Who Stole a Meeting-house," "In the Ice," and others as good, and EYTINGE is drawing illustrations of them, so that an attractive gift-book style of book can be brought out. JAMES T. FIELDS is burnishing his *Atlantic* "Whispering Gallery" papers, and preparing a number of additional reminiscences of writers to make a book which he proposes to call *Yesterdays with Authors;* a couple more volumes of BRET HARTE'S poems are preparing; a library edition of EMERSON'S poems, in two volumes, is to be published; JOHN G. WHITTIER is engaged on a work for children, a collection of poems by different authors, to be called *Child Life,* and introduced by something new from his own pen; the first volume of BRYANT'S translation of the *Odyssey* is promised, and also a cheap edition of the *Iliad;* EDWARD EVERETT HALE is touching up and enlarging a number of his stories and articles written especially for young people, and preparing new, to be called *How to Do It;* CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and his brother, HENRY ADAMS, are intending to bring out their vigorous papers on Erie, and FISK and GOULD—*Chapters of Erie.* CLARENCE KING, United States Geologist, who is making reputation through the magazines, is to publish a book of interest and information, to be called *Mountaineering on the Sierra Nevada.* Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE promises *Old Town Fireside Stories,* with illustrations; and Mr. D. R. LOCKE, the venerated Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, is here, arranging for the publication of everything he has written, good, bad and indifferent, which NAST is illustrating.

Several popular books, now out of print, are to be republished also, in the Fall, and several English books are to be reproduced. Notably a couple of volumes of essays by FRANCIS JACOX, an Englishman of considerable note, called *Cues from Various Quarters,* and *Secular Annotations on Scripture Texts.* Among the books to be republished are JAMES MARTINEAU'S *Endeavors After a Christian Life;* JOHN STUART MILL'S *Essays,* and a small edition of a modest work on *The Legal Acquirements of Shakespeare,* by FRANCIS HEARD, a Boston gentleman of much culture. The searches of Mr. BABSON and other *littérateurs* for all the stray papers of HAWTHORNE, have resulted in the collection of a large number, which will form one of the most interesting volumes of the new Hawthorne series. The centenary of Sir WALTER SCOTT will be observed by the publication of his life, by MACKENZIE, and the issue of all his works, in a cheap, popular edition.

BRET HARTE will, in the next *Atlantic,* to be published this week, bring out his first story written on this side of the Atlantic. It is called "The Poet of Sierra Flat." It is spoken of as good and short. It is the first of contributions which will be continued regularly. This same number will contain poems by LONGFELLOW, GEORGE ELLIOT and JOHN G. SAXE, a story by CAROLINE CHESEBRO, a paper by Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, the first installment of E. D. HOWELLS' serial, "Their Wedding Journey;" "How We Met John Brown," reminiscences of old Ossawattomie, by RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.; another "Whispering Gallery" paper, by FIELDS, and several other articles. Mr. HOWELLS enters with this number upon the duties of editor of the magazine, and certainly begins brilliantly. Mr. FIELDS' article is a continuation of reminiscences of DICKENS, and is pretty much made up of letters written by him. These are, or, at least, all I have seen in a rapid glance at some of the advance sheets, exceedingly interesting and every way Dickensish. I give a few extracts. This is a character:

"My little captain, as I call him—he who took me out, I mean, and with whom I had that adventure of the cork soles—has been in London too, and seeing all the lions under my escort. Good heavens! I wish you could have seen certain other mahogany-faced men (also captains) who used to call here for him in the morning and bear him off to docks and rivers and all sorts of queer places, whence he always returned late at night, with rum-and-water tear-drops in his eyes, and a complication of punchy smells in his mouth! He was better than a comedy to us, having marvelous ways of tying his pocket-handkerchief round his neck at dinner-time in a kind of jolly embarrassment, and then forgetting what he had done with it; also of singing songs to wrong tunes, and calling land objects by sea names, and never knowing what o'clock it was, but taking midnight for 7 in the evening; with many other sailor oddities, all full of honesty, manliness and good temper. We took him to Drury Lane Theatre to see 'Much Ado About Nothing.' But I never could find out what he meant by turning round, after he had watched the first two scenes with great attention, and inquiring 'whether it was a Polish piece.'"

And here is another:

"I date this from London, where I have come, as a good, profligate, graceless bachelor, for a day or two; leaving my wife and babbies at the seaside.... Heavens! if you were but here at this minute! A piece of salmon and a steak are cooking in the kitchen; it's a very wet day, and I have had a fire lighted; the wine sparkles on a side-table; the room looks the more snug from being the only undismantled one in the house; plates are warming for Forster and Maclise, whose knock I am momentarily expecting; that groom I told you of, who never comes into the house except when we are all out of town, is walking about in his shirt-sleeves without the smallest consciousness of impropriety; a great mound of proofs are waiting to be read aloud after dinner. With what a shout I would clap you down into the easiest chair, my genial Felton, if you could but appear, and order you a pair of slippers instantly!

Since I have written this, the aforesaid groom—a very small man (as the fashion is) with fiery red hair (as the fashion is not)—has looked very hard at me and fluttered about me at the same time, like a giant butterfly. After a pause, he says, in a Sam Wellerish kind of way: 'I vent to the club this mornin', Sir. There vorn't no letters, Sir.' 'Very good, Topping.' 'How's missis, Sir?' 'Pretty well, Topping.' 'Glad to hear it, Sir. *My* missis ain't wery well, Sir.' 'No!' 'No, Sir, she's a goin,' Sir, to have a hincrease wery soon, and it makes her rather nervous, Sir; and ven a young voman gets at all down at sich a time, Sir, she goes down wery deep, Sir.' To this sentiment I reply affirmatively, and then he adds, as he stirs the fire, (as if he were thinking out loud,) 'Wot a mystery it is! Wot a go is natur'!' With which scrap of philosophy he gradually gets nearer to the door, and so fades out of the room."

GEORGE ELIOT'S is a dramatic poem of considerable length and considerable merit. It is called "Armgart," and its heroine is a singer:

"Poor human-hearted singing-bird!
She bears
Cæsar's ambition in her delicate breast,
And naught to still it with but quivering song!"

The story of her triumph, her ecstasy, her renunciation of love for her art, and her sorrow and fall, through the loss of her voice, is told with force and beauty of language and style. I have fortunately succeeded in obtaining a copy of LONGFELLOW'S poem in advance, although the magazine will not be published until the last of this week. I am confident it will be very much admired by all of the TIMES' readers:

THE BOY AND THE BROOK.

Armenian Popular Song, from the Prose Version of Alishan.

Down from yon distant mountain height
The brooklet flows through the village street;
A boy comes forth to wash his hands,
Washing, yes washing, there he stands,
In the water cool and sweet.

"Brook, from what mountain dost thou come?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I come from yon mountain high and cold,
Where lieth the new snow on the old,
And melts in the Summer heat."

"Brook, to what river dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to the river there below
Where in bunches the violets grow,
And sun and shadow meet."

"Brook, to what garden dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to that garden in the vale
Where all night long the nightingale
Her love-song doth repeat."

"Brook, to what fountain dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to that fountain, at whose brink
The maid that loves thee comes to drink,
And, whenever she looks therein,
I rise to meet her, and kiss her chin,
And my joy is then complete."

Miss ALCOTT is at home in Concord. She will not have any reception by the Woman's Club, or allow herself to be troubled by curious visitors. She speaks highly of her new-made friends in London literary circles, and feels grateful to JEAN INGELOW for bringing her "out" in that delightful society. MUNROE.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Gen. HORACE BINNEY SARGENT is to be Boston's orator on the Fourth of July.

Senator GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, is convalescent.

The Wrestling Jacob Progressive Society has recently been organized by some of the Savannah negroes.

The Baltimore *American* expresses the opinion that indigestion is hereditary, and not caused by improper eating.

WILLIAM H. GOVE, the "Labor Reform" Speaker of the New-Hampshire House, keeps a grocery-store in a country town.

The agent of a Pennsylvania marble-worker persuaded a widow to buy a stone for the grave of her dead husband by promising to marry her.

A Maine correspondent of a Boston paper is already talking about opposition to the reelection of Speaker BLAINE. The wish is probably father to the thought.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* predicts that Gov. AUSTIN, of that State, will be renominated, in spite of the efforts of the defeated land-grabbers to prevent it.

A Western Democratic paper asks its party what is to be gained by voting for Radical principles under the name of new-departure Democracy.

Connecticut fondly believes that its system of supervision of insurance is to be vastly improved speedily. It would not require much ingenuity to make a change for the better.

Mr. J. T. YARRINGTON, of Scranton, Penn., has published in the *Republican,* of that city, a paper advocating independent political action to advance the temperance cause.

A Massachusetts paper reports that Mr. F. W. BIRD, who lost a watch, the gift of friends, in a pond eighteen months ago, was "lucky enough" to find it last week. Its worth is not stated, though it is described as valuable.

The pamphlet entitled *The Civil Record of Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock during his administration in Louisiana,* is being quietly distributed through the South with a view to political effect. It may not be seed thrown by the wayside.

Dickinson College last week conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Post-master-General J. J. CRESWELL and Rev. E. R. ADAMS, D. D., a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It also conferred the degree of D. D. upon Rev. B. F. BROOKE and E. A. JOHNSON.

A correspondent insists that Kentucky has a Jefferson Davis—at least, that if you take away from JEFF. DAVIS his early advantages of education, you have a remainder precisely equal to PRESTON H. LESLIE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

The people of California are to decide at the next election whether they will accept an amendment to their State Constitution which provides that the Legislature shall have no power to make an appropriation of money for any purpose whatever for a longer period than two years.

Hon. W. JASPER BLACKBURN has once more re-established his Republican paper at Homer, La., which he calls *Blackburn's Homer Iliad.* Twice his office has been destroyed by fire and once by violence, and he pluckily says: "Still we are not conquered, not at all alarmed, not the least dismayed or discouraged."

Gen. BURNSIDE says it is true, that Gen. FOSTER needed and sent for reinforcements at the battle of Newberne, but he denies most emphatically that he suggested the idea of retreating, saying he never was further from it than on that occasion, when his gallantry and good conduct shone conspicuous.

There is dismay in the CHURCH family of Shakers at Hancock, Mass., its leading man having eloped with one of the fairest of the fair Shakeresses. Where they are now they know not, and they mourn not only because IRA and ELIZA, who had been with them from childhood, have gone out among the wicked world people, but because they have taken some of the Society's funds for their own selfish uses.

A painter named B. F. NORCROSS attempted to chloroform the daughter of his employer in Healdsburg, Cal., while she was asleep a week or two ago, but the strangulation awoke her and she screamed for help. He escaped by scrambling through the window by which he had entered her room, but has since been arrested and committed to jail to await trial on a charge of administering chloroform with intent to kill.

California supplements its many other monstrosities with a dog with two heads, each of which barks on its responsibility, and either of which can wag the tail, unless there chances to be a difference of opinion between them, when the right head, having, evidently, the strongest will, wags the tail or keeps it still, as it prefers! How this fact has been ascertained the account fails to explain.

BRIGHAM YOUNG celebrated his seventieth birthday, on the 2d inst., by a royal repast, in the Lion House, at which were eighty-seven men, women, and children, all near relations or connections of his family. His private secretary read an address, which closed with the wish: "May you live till the rulers of every nation on earth shall acknowledge the wisdom of God in your administration, seek unto you for counsel, and recognize you, as you truly are, the friend of God and man!"

A young man in Chicago vigorously denounces, in one of the papers of his city, the mud-headed stupidity and insufferable conceitedness of the various institutions of learning in the United States, and expresses the opinion that the sooner our colleges are made to see themselves in the light of educational shams the sooner will they wheel into the line of the nineteenth century. The youth speaks as if he thought he knew all about it.

At last we have the complete official returns of the vote on the Flick amendment in West Virginia. They were opened and counted by the State authorities on the 1st inst., and show that 23,546 votes were cast in favor of its ratification, and 6,323 against it; majority for ratification, 17,223. No returns were received from Logan and McDowell Counties. The total vote was small, it being but 29,869, while at the regular election last year the aggregate vote for Governor was 56,080.

GERMANY.

The Navy in the War—A Policy of Defense—Unsatisfactory Impression and the Results—The Use of Torpedoes—An Embryo Commune in Copenhagen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 25, 1871.

The part taken by the German, or rather the Prussian—for it is still the Prussian—Navy in the war, has been made the topic of much criticism, in and out of Parliament. We had been taught to believe the fleet so strong and excellent that a naval victory was considered as certain almost as a military success. The Prussian fleet did not number near as many vessels as the French, it is true, but all that it had were said to be in perfect fighting trim, and built on the newest and most efficient system. The *König Wilhelm,* the latest addition from the English docks, a powerful iron-clad, especially, was credited with almost miraculous powers. Its Captain, M. WERNER, had repeatedly boasted—I put his boast into print—that with his vessel alone he could sink the entire French fleet. No such thing happened, however. The *König Wilhelm* with most of its mates, was kept snug behind the torpedo-line in a German harbor, and never showed its funnel in the sight of French vessels. It can hardly be said that more than two naval encounters took place, for all the others were of too trifling a character to be reckoned among such. The *Meteor* earned some laurels at Havana, and the *Grille* obtained a doubtful success off Rügen. Our maritime cities are indignant at this. Why was such a lot of money spent on the navy? Why were we told that it was so powerful and efficient, if it was meant to do nothing, but hide in impregnable ports? M. SCHMIDT, the member for a maritime town, (Stettin,) with much éclat made this a question to Government, the other night. It was not satisfactorily answered. Government made out that the navy, instead of exposing itself to a "blamage," had achieved signal successes. M. DELBRUCK considered it a victory in itself that it had avoided an encounter with the French. Count EULENBURG eulogized the "unrivaled valor and unexpected successes" of the gallant seamen. M. VON WINTER attributed to the cautious manœuvring of the fleet alone the exemption of the north coast from a certain and ruinous bombardment. M. VON KUSSEROW, lately a member of the Legation at London, gave the true explanation for the "masterly inactivity," at least of the *König Wilhelm.* The screw of that vessel proved so full of sea-shells, a souvenir of its late cruise in the Atlantic, as to be totally inefficient. The shells could be removed, but not in a German harbor, and the vessel could not be sent to England for the work, on account of the stringency of the Neutrality laws. M. VON KUSSEROW, a Government member, wound up his speech by the friendly advice to members who were eager for naval successes, not to stint the Government in its naval votes. The other vessels will probably have similar excuses for their inaction, though they are hushed up with the usual official secrecy.

COAST DEFENSES BY TORPEDOES.

Some other naval failures are likewise gradually coming to light, now that the war is over. Government had relied upon the efficiency of its torpedoes for the defense of its harbors, and it turns out that it was a lucky thing that the submarine batteries were not put to the test. The coasts and harbors were strongly guarded with them. A special detachment of marines and artillery here had been told off expressly for the office of sinking and exploding them, but their labors were limited to the former duty, except where the machines went off of their own accord—no unfrequent event—killing and injuring Prussians instead of French. It appears the torpedoes exploded when they were not wanted to, but did not when they were meant to. Both offensive and defensive torpedoes were employed. The former, used only by the *Grille,* in the action off Rügen, proved an entire failure. Not one of them went off. They were twenty-four inches in length and fourteen in diameter. For defense, both electric and contact torpedoes were employed. The former, to be ignited from the shore, are very complicated, and though not actually tried, not satisfactorily spoken of. They were loaded with three hundred weight dualine each, esteemed equal in blasting power to ten hundred weight gunpowder; they were sunk eight feet under the level of the water. The contact torpedoes were meant to ignite by concussion. They were consequently sunk only three feet under water, loaded with seventy-five pounds powder each. Some of them went off while being laid, killing and wounding many men. As observed, they are considered a failure; and let not your pro-German readers suspect me of misrepresentation, for I copy the statement from newspapers whose near relations to Government and ardent patriotism are undoubted.

EMBRYO COMMUNE IN COPENHAGEN.

The Communist theories must be most captivating, for in spite of the lurid form in which they present themselves in Paris, doubly so as represented by our newspapers, they find admirers both in our loyal capital and in the peaceable peninsula protruding from our northern coast. In Berlin the effects of the Communist movement do not extend further than to the working classes, who, spoiled by war experiences, autocratic rule over the French, disuse from work, and other little advantages serving as set-offs to the risks and hardships of war, evince a most wonderful predilection for striking. One day it is the shoe-makers, the next the tailors, then come the joiners, and now it is the bricklayers. The happy rule of striking has, however, come to a premature end. Our master masons have recruited their ranks from Poland, where labor is cheap. They used to pay one thaler a day to their men. The latter were dissatisfied and claimed one and one-third thalers. As a consequence, the masters are now paying three-quarters of a thaler to their Polish journeymen, who are only too happy to obtain work at that rate—wages being much lower in the provinces—and prove absolutely unimpressionable to the remonstrances and threats of their German rivals. The Copenhagen Communists are politically more outspoken. A Communist association has actually constituted itself there, professing to be an offspring of the Paris Commune, with whom it cultivates its relationship, and confessing to about the same aims, viz., the total abolishment of the priesthood and clergy, community of goods and discontinuation of all class distinctions. All children are to go to the same schools and to receive the same education; all persons are to receive the same kind of food, &c. This sounds dangerous. But to reassure uneasy readers, it is added that no forcible measures will be employed until the association numbers at least fifty thousand members. At present it numbers only—three, its founders, viz., a baker, a shoemaker and a do-nothing, whom the Danish paper which is my authority, the *Dagstelegraphen,* describes as a "genio." Our Press is in convulsions of merriment at this intelligence, which it thinks too excellent fun to pass over without making it the subject of its most humorous comment.

Heavy Bank Robbery in Vermont—$18,000 Taken.

From the Boston Herald, June 9.

The surplus of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Jan. 1, was $48,000, and its soundness is therefore in no degree impaired by the robbery of Wednesday, the loss by which was $18,000 in cash and bonds. The circumstances of the robbery, which was a very bold one, were as follows: Mr. WILLISTON, the President, and the teller were absent at dinner; the cashier, Col. S. M. WAITE, being out of town, leaving N. C. SAWYER, the assistant cashier, alone in the bank. A gentleman stepped in and purchased a draft, and asked Mr. SAWYER what the bank paid for gold; he told him. The stranger then took from his pocket a bag which he said contained $340 in gold. Mr. SAWYER commenced counting it, and reported the amount to the stranger, who said it had not been counted correctly, and asked Mr. SAWYER to count it again, which was done with the same result as before. The stranger then said he would take it back where he got it, for the amount of gold was not what it should be. He took the bag and immediately left the bank. The supposition is, that while Mr. SAWYER'S attention was absorbed in counting the gold, an accomplice came in, went behind the counter unnoticed, stepped into the vault, took the money, and fled through the rear window of the bank, which was open, as the prints of the boot-heels were visible upon the window-sill. The man who offered the gold, was of small stature, well dressed, having black side-whiskers and wearing a fashionable stove-pipe hat. The discovery, although made within a half hour, had given the rascals an opportunity to escape with their plunder, and no clue to their whereabouts has been found.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Shall the Pennsylvania Central Have Them?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is the question, which the stockholders, the real owners, of the united railway companies of New-Jersey, are called upon to answer; the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company having offered to pay them a ten per cent. annual dividend on their stock, which aggregates now $19,000,677 50, on condition that all the franchises and property of the New-Jersey united companies are leased in perpetuity to the aforesaid Pennsylvania corporation. No question of graver importance has ever been submitted to the owners of any valuable franchises and property, none involving more serious probable consequences. The proposed lease is not yet made; in fact, it cannot be made without the sanction of two-thirds of the stockholders in each of the corporations constituting the united companies of New-Jersey. A very vigorous effort is now being made to secure that sanction. Have the stockholders in these New-Jersey roads duly considered the facts? Is it for their own interest that the lease should be made? Is it for the interest of the State of New-Jersey and for the general good? Look at a few facts which seem to me to indicate the correct answer to these queries. The New-Jersey united companies, besides their stock, and their road-beds, and tracks, own nineteen million dollars' worth of property, thirteen millions in real estate, four millions in rolling stock, and two millions of miscellaneous or floating property, all of which, with its prospective capacity for earning money, goes into this ten per cent. lease, an aggregate of nearly $38,000,000, which the Pennsylvania Road proposes to take for 999 years, paying therefor ten per cent. on the $19,000,000 of stock only. Is that the best or largest return that can be realized on the investment? Can this property earn no more than ten per cent. profit, if wisely managed? What has it earned and paid already? The united companies did earn and pay from their properties for a period of twenty-four years, from 1843 to 1867, an annual average net profit of 14.88 per cent., or nearly four and one-half per cent. more than the profit to which this lease proposes now to limit them forever. The average of net profits from 1838 to 1848 inclusive was 1.80 per cent. annually; from 1848 to 1852 it was 12.30 per cent.; from 1853 to 1859 it was 16.80 per cent.; from 1859 to 1867 it was 16.35, and the average for the whole thirty-eight years, from 1832 to 1870 inclusive, was 11.08 per cent. On these figures, why should the united Companies now yield up forever their property for a ten per cent. income? Mr. WELCH, the President of the united Companies, stated at the annual meeting in May last, and reported the same statement at the annual meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad Company June 7, that the companies would certainly earn for the ensuing year a ten per cent. dividend; and for 1872 their earnings would be greater. In this opinion, Mr. GUTTMAN, President of the Camden and Amboy Company, concurs, and this is also the confidently expressed opinion of many experienced railroad financiers who are familiar with the subject. Why then should the stockholders now cut themselves off from the possibility of doing as well in the future as they have done in the past? Can any man now set the limit or the probable ratio of increase of the business or the profits on the business which will from this time forward be poured over the lines of railway which the united Companies now propose to surrender for a ten per cent. income on their present stock? The united Companies of New-Jersey today hold in their own hands the keys of the great gates of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, between the North and the South. This lease, once ratified by the stockholders, these keys are handed over to the Pennsylvania Company, and with them, all the prospective and certain advantages, profits and power.

In this connection it is specially worthy of note that this lease is proposed and urged at a moment when the property of the Companies is a completed investment; that their branch railroads, extending into seventeen of the twenty-one counties of New-Jersey, are all built; that the valuable water-fronts at Jersey City, the chief terminus, are bought; and that the day of heaviest expenditure for investment is past, and the property is now in condition to go on earning more than ever, and with less of added charges.

On these facts, and their correctness will not be disputed, is it a wise movement on the part of the stockholders in the New-Jersey roads to surrender their property to a foreign corporation on its promise to pay ten per cent. on so much of that property as is now represented by the stock? It seems to me that a prudent stockholder will hesitate to sanction the proposed lease and transfer. CAUTION.

The Right of Suffrage Not Withheld From Ex-Rebels by Congress.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* of Friday morning last publishes the subjoined correspondence, including letters from Ex-Senator HENDRICKS and Senators PRATT and MORTON:

TERRE HAUTE, May 30, 1871.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks:

MY DEAR SIR: Will you be so kind as to inform me whether or not there are any of the late rebels now excluded from the ballot, or "right of suffrage," by any act of the General Government? and greatly oblige your obedient servant, C. H. ALLEN.

Mr. HENDRICK's returned the above note, with this indorsement thereon:

I think not any. The exclusions from the ballot are under State Constitutions and laws. Under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment many are excluded from office. I cannot now possibly examine the question, but believe the above correct.
Yours, T. A. HENDRICKS.

For a man of Mr. HENDRICKS' proverbially cautious nature, that is unusually decisive. This, from Senator PRATT, is rather more emphatic:

LOGANSPORT, June 3, 1871.

C. H. Allen, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of 30th of May has just reached me from Washington.

There is no act of Congress which excludes the late rebels or any of them, from the right of suffrage. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution excludes certain classes of rebels from the privilege of *holding office* until relieved of their disabilities by Congress—two-thirds of each branch concurring. That is the only disability which rests upon rebels. Yours truly,
D. D. PRATT.

In this connection we reproduce the following letter from Senator MORTON:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31, 1871.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry whether any rebels are now excluded from the right of suffrage by any act of Congress, or provision of the Constitution, I answer in the negative. The only political disability arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, is the ineligibility to hold office under the Fourteenth Amendment.
Yours truly, O. P. MORTON.

The Prospects of the Cotton Crop—Erroneous Statements Refuted.

From the Washington Patriot, June 10.

There is some excitement in commercial circles regarding a statement which has been published in some of the Northern papers, to the effect that the Agricultural Bureau has information which will show a considerable percentage less of acreage of cotton planted this year than last year, and that the crop prospect for the present year is not so good by over a million bales as last year. It seems on inquiry that the apprehensions have no good foundation to rest upon, beyond the fact that nothing is yet known regarding the real condition of the crop upon which to base any statement or prognostication. The officers of the Agricultural Bureau are in receipt of information as to the acreage planted from a large number of counties in the cotton-growing States, but their returns are far from complete, and will not be full for several days to come. When the data upon which to base a comparative statement is completed, a comparison will at once be put out showing whether the acreage is less or more than last year. As fast as these returns come in at the Agricultural Bureau, they are tabulated by the clerks, and compared with the returns from the same localities for 1870. It may be that the returns will show a slight falling off in the area planted, in comparison with 1870, but still no estimate of the crop can be gathered at this early period of the season.

The plants have not been put in the ground many weeks in a good many portions of the cotton-growing section of country, and have not yet attained the size to indicate to any extent what may be expected, with an average season, in the number of bales produced. It may fairly be presumed, however, that the crop this year will not be as full as either last year or the year before. It should be remembered that the cotton yield for the past two years has been exceptionally large, and that there have seldom occurred two successive seasons where the crop was so generally secured, or where it was gotten in with less loss from waste or exposure. It would be almost presumptuous to expect three successive years so favorable to the production and housing of this valuable cereal. But there is yet no indication to warrant the expectation of a failure of the crop in a degree justifiably to affect the price.

A NEW CHURCH.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a German Roman Catholic Church in Thirtieth-Street.

About 3,000 people, principally Germans, besides about 12,000 who were in the procession, assembled yesterday afternoon to witness the solemn and impressive ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, West Thirtieth-street. The weather was stormy throughout the afternoon, and at times the rain poured down copiously.

A number of the Catholic and Father Matthew organizations, including the Societies of St. Francis Assisi, St. Michael's, St. Columba and Holy Innocents, Assumption, St. Alphonsus, Our Lady of Sorrows, St. Joseph's and St. John the Baptist, assembled at Union-square, and from thence marched through Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue to the Church ground. On the procession arriving it marched through the ground into Twenty-ninth-street. As soon as it had passed, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, accompanied by several priests in full canonicals and twenty-four acolytes proceeded to a temporary platform near where the stone was to be laid. Here prayers and litanies were intoned by the archbishop and priests, and the stone was sprinkled with holy water, and the sign of the cross made on each corner, after which the stone was raised, and in a cavity beneath were placed a copy of the TIMES and several other papers, a brief history of the church, the names of the present State and municipal authorities, together with American coins and currency. The stone was then lowered, while one of the bands played a solemn symphony. The choir then passed around the ground, led by an acolyte carrying a superb cross, and followed by the priests, Father MCCLOSKEY and his chaplains. The venerable Archbishop wore a splendid cope and mitre, and carried his pastoral staff in his right hand. Following in his train were fifty little girls dressed in white, with blue sashes and white wreaths around their heads, carrying bouquets. The circuit having been completed, Father KRAUS, of St. Barnabas' Church, New-Jersey, addressed the immense concourse of people in German. He took for his text these words: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." After a few preliminary remarks he reviewed his subject, both as regards its religious and social aspects. He said from a religious point of view this contemplated church was to be for the honor and glory of the great God, where his servants might worship and adore him. In its social light it would be a mark to warn against the immorality of the times, a home and a haven for the penitent. During the whole of the address the rain poured down piteously, but the crowd remained, and their whole thoughts were evidently centred in the strong remarks made by Mr. KRAUS. The benediction was next given by the Archbishop. The church is to be constructed in the French-Gothic style of architecture. Mr. LE BRUN is the architect; Messrs. COCKERILL and SPALDING are the contractors for the mason-work, and Messrs. O'BRIEN and JOHNSON are the carpenters. In connection with the church will be built a "home" and rooms for the priests.

A Working Men's Festival at Jones' Wood.

The fourth annual German working men's festival, given by the German Arbeiter Union, which is composed of some fifteen trade organizations, was inaugurated at the Germania Assembly Rooms by a Vorfeier, last evening, and will be continued at Jones' Wood, today. The programme last evening embraced chorus singing by the male and female chorus of the Freidenker Bund, orchestral performances and addresses by Messrs. DRURY, GROSSE, LAPSAP and others. The affair was largely attended by the families of the German working classes, and fully enjoyed by all participating. The festivities at Jones' Wood today will embrace a concert, and several addresses are to be delivered on the occasion by leaders of the labor movement. However, in case unfavorable weather should set in, the festival is to be postponed until some future day.

An Anecdote of Prof. Morse.

When the great inventor was in Washington, employing all his energies to obtain an appropriation from the Government to erect a line from Baltimore to Washington, he had his instruments at each end of the Capitol to demonstrate to the members of Congress the feasibility of the plan. He says: "I talked to them, explained the working of the instrument hour after hour. I gained many adherents; still I saw that many were yet incredulous, and many even scouted at the idea as preposterous, and pronounced my instrument as the toy of a crack-brained enthusiast. It was toward the close of the session, and there were still about two or three hundred bills yet to be passed before they came to mine. It was late at night, and finally I gave up in absolute despair, and left the Capitol building with a sad heart. I was bankrupt, having expended all that I had on my discovery. I walked down the Capitol steps with exactly fifty cents, all I had in the world, and a more disconsolate individual it would have been hard to find. After a wakeful night, I arose in the morning to find my bill passed, and a new era in the history of science commenced."

A Small Prize Fight Interrupted.

On Saturday evening JOHN HALLIGAN and PATRICK HINES, both residing at No. 403 East Fifty-ninth-street, disputed, and arranged to fight the matter out according to the rules of the prize-ring next morning. At 9 A. M. yesterday both appeared in the lager-beer garden, First-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and prepared for the encounter. A ring was formed, the stakes pitched, and both set to work to mash each other, while their friends stood by deeply interested in the noble sport, and ready to maul any man who would attempt to interrupt the game. HALLIGAN had just knocked HINES down and drawn blood, when Officer TOOKER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, appeared upon the scene, and arrested the pugilists, and dispersed the crowd. The prisoners were taken to the Yorkville Police Court and locked up for examination by Justice MCGUIRE.

Saengerfest Preparations.

The Honorary Committee for the twelfth general Saengerfest, which has been selected by the general Fest Committee from a number of leading citizens, Germans and Americans, has held a first meeting, to effect an organization, which, however, was not completed. Mr. EMIL SAUER was elected President, and Mr. SIGMUND KAUFMAN Vice-President. The Committee is composed of some eighty members. The general rehearsal of the vocalists of the North-eastern Saengerbund, with orchestral music, attracted a large concourse of visitors, composed of persons taking an interest in the preparations for the Saengerfest, the time for which is fast approaching.

Summer Nights Festival of the Arion Society.

The Summer nights entertainment given by the Arion Society at Terrace Garden on Saturday night was a select affair, and largely patronized by the *élite* of the German element. The event, for which a rich programme was presented, included some of the choicest choruses, in the rendition of which the vocalists of the Arion are famous. The musical portion of the night's entertainment was under the direction of Dr. DAMROSCH, the new musical director of the Arion. The entertainment on Saturday was the first of a series to be given during this season. The night's entertainment was wound up by a *soirée dansante,* which was enjoyed until late.

The German Theatre Project.

The subscriptions for shares for a fund to establish a new first-class German theatre, under the auspices of a provisional committee appointed at Liederkranz Hall lately, are steadily progressing. In addition to the amount subscribed at the first meeting, ($12,400,) subscriptions for 215 shares at $100 each have been received. Four subscribed each for 10 shares, 18 each for 5, 4 each for 3, 17 for 2 each, and 48 each for 1 share. Thus the amount of $33,900 has been raised, which is intended to be increased to the sum of $500,000.

The Alterations to the Stock Exchange.

The work of altering the New-York Stock Exchange progresses rapidly and promises to be completed by the 15th of August. The flooring of the old Board Room has been removed, the floor of the Open Board raised, and the whole area will be finished off so as to give the full height of the building for ventilation, making it one of the best rooms in this respect to be found in the country. It is proposed to have double doors opening on New-street, while the Broad-street entrance will have the present portico and extension, and broad staircases will lead from the Broad-street to the New-street level. The interior of the room will be richly decorated. On the four sides are to be triple pilasters, with finely-cut plaster-caps and richly moulded bases. These pilasters will support a moulded entablature, from which will spring the vaulted ceiling. The bases of the columns will rest on elegantly-designed iron wainscoting, from behind which the warm air will circulate in winter. It is intended to form a reservoir of air beneath the Board-room floor, which will be forced through coils of steam-pipe, and thence driven through the perforated iron wainscoting, so that the air coming from the same reservoir will be equal in temperature at all parts of the room. The impure air will be forced out of the apartment through the openings in the ceiling, assisted by ventilating flues in each pilaster. One fatal accident has occurred since the work commenced, a laborer falling from a scaffold twelve feet high, and meeting with instant death. A few days ago Mr. JAMES M. DUNCAN, the architect's assistant, was, by the breaking of a ladder, precipitated from the ceiling to the floor, a distance of thirty feet, and escaped uninjured. The following have charge of various branches of the alterations: J. Mullins, mason; M. E. Deegan, carpenter; Power Bros., plasterers; J. B. & J. N. Cornell, iron work; L. M. Cohen, decorative artist, and Renwick & Sands, architects.

Calendars This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 12: 203, 204½, 206, 213, 214, 215, 237, 191.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
122—Fields vs. Fields.
123—Van Wyck vs. Stewart.
128—Giles vs. Weldon.
129—Lyon vs. Corness.
140—Wall vs. Ellis.
151—Cochran vs. Kearney.
152—Price vs. Wilson.
153—Smith vs. Schettler.
154—Roberts vs. Burhall.
155—Arkenburgh vs. Wood.
156—Brouwer vs. The Mayor, &c.
157—Detmold vs. Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Co.
158—Fried vs. The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.

Nos.
159—Hayden vs. The Phœnix S. M. Co.
160—Wyckoff vs. Queens County Ferry Co.
161—Rooke vs. Atwood.
162—Hale vs. Ross.
163—Lovett vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
164—Murphy vs. Nelson.
165—Hewitt vs. Miller.
166—Foley vs. Smith.
167—Cooke vs. State Nat. Bank of Boston.
168—Sands vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
169—Reed vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Hoyt et al. vs. Sprague et al.
141—Bonney et al. vs. Maxwell, Jr.
[illegible]—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
261—Willett, Adm'r., &c., vs. Kipp et al.
[illegible]—Drake et al. vs. Koch.
141—Hopkins vs. Mocklin.
[illegible]—Lamply, Adm'x., &c., vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Conits et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Wyeth.
121 (R. C.)—Pesant et al. vs. Pickersgill et al.
[illegible]—Tellman et al. vs. Brunner et al.

Nos.
[illegible]—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
[illegible] (R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education for the City and County of New-York.
[illegible]—Purrington, Jr., vs. Nat. Spring Co. et al.
[illegible]—Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.
[illegible]—Clifton vs. Pelton.
407—LeMercier vs. Rhoba.
[illegible]—Townsend vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
[illegible]—Pollok vs. Reppenburg.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.
[illegible]—Casanova vs. De Valle.
[illegible]—Walsh, Ex'r., &c., vs. Sexton.
72—McMillion vs. Knox.
[illegible]—Cooke et al. vs. The Seventh Ward Nat. Bank.
[illegible]—Bailey, Rec'r, &c., vs. Rathbun.
[illegible] (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phœnix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
[illegible]—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
[illegible] (R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co. of N. B.

Nos.
[illegible]—Levy vs. Vandyne.
[illegible] (R. C.)—Gelke et al. vs. Quentel.
[illegible]—Smith et al. vs. Clucas.
[illegible]—Gano et al. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
[illegible]—Viele vs. Viele.
300—Weil vs. Deissel.
[illegible]—Roberts, Surv'r, &c., vs. Fisher et al.
280 (R. C.)—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Mer. Mu. F. & M. Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Bull et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Simon vs. Julien, impleaded, &c.
[illegible]—Lewis vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Wright.
[illegible]—Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell.
[illegible]—Brunson vs. Bronson.
[illegible]—Watmore vs. McSpedon.

Nos.
[illegible]—Chapman vs. Thompson.
176—Reed vs. Ellis.
[illegible]—In matter of petition of Richardson.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
[illegible]—Hapert vs. Nussbaum.

Nos.
[illegible]—Stiffit vs. Lightfall.
210———— vs. ———.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
[illegible]—Harris vs. McCaffrey.

Nos.
174—Brewster vs. Baldwin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.
[illegible]—Howard vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Hilman vs. Matthews.
[illegible]—Elfelt et al. vs. Newark India-Rubber Manufacturing Co.
1111—Kopetzky vs. Glaser et al.
[illegible]—Fraser vs. Kluck et al.
[illegible]—Vaughn vs. Chester et al.
[illegible]—Seeburger vs. Callmann.
[illegible]—Harris vs. Alta Vela Guano Co.

Nos.
[illegible]—Cary, Jr., vs. Woodward et al.
[illegible]—Murphy vs. Fell.
[illegible]—Morris, Assignee, &c., vs. Lyal, &c.
[illegible]—Miller vs. Van Tuyl et al.
[illegible]—Weidemann, by guardian, vs. Merfeld.
[illegible]—Letitia Phillips vs. Wicks.
[illegible]—Livingston vs. Knoch.
[illegible]—Lyon, Executor, &c., vs. Englis et al.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Lombardo vs. Parks et al.
[illegible]—Fontanna vs. Moore.
[illegible]—Apell vs. Stemmler et al.
[illegible]—Rector, &c., Church of Redeemer vs. Crawford.
[illegible]—Fayette vs. Abendroth.
[illegible]—Patton vs. Miller.
[illegible]—Mehrback vs. Jardine.

Nos.
[illegible]—Eakin vs. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Stewart et al. vs. Von Schoening.
[illegible]—McClellan vs. McKeally.
[illegible]—Pelmer vs. Hahn.
[illegible]—Saddler et al. vs. Torey.
[illegible]—Feldheim vs. Bloss, Jr., et al.
312—Odell vs. Pierce.
316—Reade vs. Clark et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Wright vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Gomes vs. Luling.
[illegible]—Leonard et al. vs. Marks et al.
[illegible]—O'Kane vs. O'Sullivan.
[illegible]—Wise vs. B'way and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Patten vs. Mayor, &c., N. Y.
[illegible] (By order)—Hyland vs. Rich.
[illegible]—Pike vs. Germania.
87—Bender vs. Evarard.
[illegible]—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
[illegible]—Quimby vs. Ransom.
[illegible]—Batzer et al. vs. O'Brien et al.
[illegible]—Bell vs. Home Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Hughes vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Dart et al. vs. Walker.
[illegible]—Pollock vs. Lilienthal.

Nos.
[illegible]—Austin vs. Leech et al.
513—Sacks vs. Maldhof.
[illegible]—Danchy et al. vs. Drake.
787—Kidney vs. Walsh.
[illegible]—Harrison et al. vs. Thomson.
[illegible]—Quinlan vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Baron vs. Mable.
[illegible]—Robinson vs. Quackenbos.
[illegible]—Minzesheimer vs. Wicks.
[illegible]—Brown vs. Elliott.
[illegible]—Davis vs. Manhattan Gas Co.
[illegible]—Stratton vs. Pokolski.
[illegible]—Hebbard vs. Hall.
[illegible]—Kreymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
[illegible]—Archer vs. Elkins et al.
[illegible] (By order)—Wannamaker vs. Rogers et al.
[illegible]—Morris vs. White.
[illegible]—Gorham Manuf'g Co. vs. Barclay.

Part II.—Held by Charles P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
72—Black vs. Ryder et al.
81—Kuehl vs. Mayer.
[illegible]—Starkweather et al. vs. Kenny.
[illegible]—McDonald vs. Cohen.
[illegible]—Ranney vs. Gibbons.
[illegible]—Bach et al. vs. Watts.
[illegible]—Honigsberger, by guard'n, vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.

Nos.
[illegible]—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Minzesheimer vs. Wicks.
[illegible]—Aulman vs. Cen. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Economical Fire Co. vs. Aronson et al.
[illegible]—Foy vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Cardwell, Jr., vs. McKenna.
117—Moore vs. Ettinger.
[illegible]—Murphy et al. vs. Buckman et al.

Nos.
[illegible]—Murphy et al. vs. Gonin et al.
[illegible]—Morrill vs. Anderson et al.
[illegible]—Geery et al. vs. Geery.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Kahn vs. Murphy.
[illegible]—Dolliner vs. Isaacson.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Savage, Jr., vs. Oppenheim.
[illegible]—Saltonstall vs. Oppenshaw.
[illegible]—Townsend vs. Gottrell.
[illegible]—Knott vs. Canary.

Nos.
[illegible]—Baer vs. Dwindell.
[illegible]—Easterly vs. Tryon.
[illegible]—Crawford vs. Kelly.
[illegible]—Murphy vs. Bucking.
[illegible]—Banholtz vs. Marchal.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Bell vs. A. B. N. Co.
[illegible]—Daley vs. Stout.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Slosson vs. Howland.
[illegible]—Rosenfield vs. Greener.
[illegible]—Barnard vs. Marsh.
[illegible]—Martin vs. Tilton.
[illegible]—Travers vs. McBeane.
[illegible]—Kimbark vs. Funk.
[illegible]—Willerhausen vs. Branigan.
[illegible]—Schneider vs. Russell.

Nos.
[illegible]—Rawitser vs. Hart.
[illegible]—Reis vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Knox vs. Ruth.
[illegible]—Kimball vs. Cantrell.
[illegible]—Grey vs. Gessner.
[illegible]—University of New-York vs. Sewell.
[illegible]—Brown vs. Bendell.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—McAndrews vs. Hitchcock.
[illegible]—Woodruff vs. Shelton.
[illegible]—Dowland vs. Samson.
[illegible]—O'Dowd vs. Daily, &c.

Nos.
[illegible]—Swain vs. Buddensick.
[illegible]—Risner vs. Buddensick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder Hackett.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Carl Fress; manslaughter.
2—The People vs. Philip Broderick, James Farley, Dennis Hagan; robbery.
3—The People vs. James Sheny; mayhem.
4—The People vs. Timothy O'Callaghan, (two cases;) burglary.
5—The People vs. Samuel Gordon, Thomas Davis, Daniel Dooley; burglary.
6—The People vs. Joseph Helman; burglary.
7—The People vs. Isabella Lee; grand larceny.

Nos.
8—The People vs. Peter Morris; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Henry Willard; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John O'Neale; petit larceny.
11—The People vs. John McIntyre, Peter McIntyre, et al.; gambling.
12—The People vs. Ernest Wagner; disorderly house.
13—The People vs. Sophia Dusenbury; disorderly house.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 10.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, June 12—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was more interesting than Wall-street affairs. There was a spirited advance in Cotton and in Cotton Goods, and the export movement of other Produce was to a fair total from New-York. The Exports of Cotton direct from the Southern ports 39,500 bales against 17,500 bales same week last year, the difference in price being greatly lessened from previous comparisons. The total amount of the present crop 1870-71 marketable is 2,982,844 against 1,982,841 of the crop of 1869-70. The gross receipts are 3,821,180 against 2,702,879 bales. The Export of American Gold Coin for the week is $1,000,000, and of other Gold and Silver $520,000. The price of Gold is ⅛@¼ higher than at the close of the previous week, while Exchange on London is ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower. The former is moved by speculation in the Gold Room, and the latter at the same time influenced by the scarcity of Gold outside the control of the speculators. Money keeps easy at 3 to 5 ℔ cent. on call loan and 5 to 7 ℔ cent. for discounts at Bank. The offerings of Merchant paper are not large. Of Railway Mortgages and Railway paper there is no scarcity at tempting rates, and the same is true of Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate, the speculators in unimproved property far up-town being ready to mortgage their purchases freely at 7 ℔ cent. and a liberal commission to agents, conveyancers, lawyers, &c., who have the ear and favor of Insurance Offices, Saving Banks and Trust Companies. As these institutions, notwithstanding the new creations of late years, *and by the late Legislature*, are not equal to the wants of borrowers on this sort of security, and on improved property dull of sale at the asking prices, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD is for exempting Bond and Mortgage from all State and Municipal taxes, so that private lenders may be tempted to "put out" their Money in this direction. And we have no doubt that Mr. TWEED, Mr. SWEENY, and other *Baron Haussmanns* of our American Paris and its new Boulevards, and "Public Works," fully agree with Mr. WOOD in opinion. The suspicion is that, of late, they have not been quite so fortunate in their Wall-street "investments" as they might have been, and that their Viaduct scheme halts because of the importunent curiosity of the TAYLOR JOHNSTONS, AUGUST BELMONTS, and other shrewd business men, whom they expected to make mere figure-heads of. These distinguished Merchants have an old habit of inquiring into the extent and nature and cost of their committals before giving their whole confidence even to the grandest undertakings, and it seems reasonable they should not be denied the information in this case, considering the very equivocal company in which they have consented to be found for the public good.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, June 10, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,006,012
Decrease in Specie	1,073,727
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	490,392
Increase in Deposits	510,817
Decrease in Circulation	228,312

	June 11, '70.	June 10, '71.	June 3, '71.
National Capital	$72,937,865	$73,325,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	14,744,600	14,744,600
Total	$84,810,043	$88,069,600	$88,069,600
Loans	275,419,876	293,810,161	291,808,149
Gold and Gold Notes	29,922,919	12,716,153	13,789,880
Other Legal Tenders	60,159,179	70,410,441	70,900,833
Deposits	220,605,290	241,894,336	241,382,519
Circulation	33,142,188	30,740,411	30,968,723
In Sub-Treasury	87,922,681	80,921,144	80,591,994

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	June 3, '71.	June 10, '71.	June 11, '70.
Deposits	$241,382,519	$241,894,336	$220,605,290
Circulation	30,968,723	30,740,411	33,142,188
Together	$272,352,243	$272,634,747	$253,811,478
Required 25 ℔ ct.	$68,088,060	$68,158,687	$63,452,869
Actual basis	84,690,713	83,126,594	89,882,098
Excess Leg. Ten.	$16,602,653	$14,967,907	$26,229,129
Base for money	31⅛ ℔ ct.	30½ ℔ ct.	35⅜ ℔ ct.

The Bank movement is not so strong as on the previous return, owing to the loss of Gold Notes, paid into the Custom-house, and to the Bankers for shipment. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions amounted to $1,520,568. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold, and paid out $897,776 for Gold Interest, while the receipts for Customs were $2,674,185. There is a slight falling in Greenbacks in Bank, though the present total is still $10,000,000 in excess of this time last year. The contrast is less favorable in Gold and Gold Notes, the present stock of which is down to $12,716,000 as against $29,922,000 on 11th June, 1870. The stock of Gold in the Treasury is $88,852,000, as against $108,364,000, but the amount in the ownership of the Government is $73,730,000 as against $73,613,000 this time last year. The amount of Gold Notes now outstanding against the Treasury is lower than for several years, and about $20,000,000 less than on June 11, 1870. The shipments of Specie from New-York, in the meantime, amount to nearly $80,000,000, of which $77,312,000 since the 1st of July, 1870, to June 10, 1871, inclusive. To this heavy export movement, the Banks of New-York have contributed (net) less than $16,000,000, and foreign Specie received here and re-exported about $6,000,000, leaving about $55,000,000 as drawn from the annual production of the Pacific mines and the previous accumulation of Coin in the country.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $7,810,146, as against $4,765,471 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,587,762, against $4,343,752 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,520,568, against $843,494 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,674,185. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 12,638 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	March	$28,489,670
August	29,629,290	April	32,634,778
September	26,902,269	May 6	7,646,227
October	22,442,471	May 13	6,561,621
November	22,253,165	May 20	7,490,904
December	22,465,106	May 27	8,174,154
January	28,538,276	June 3	7,671,435
February	32,392,723	June 10	7,410,146
Total since July 1			$329,451,553
Against same date 1870			265,647,742
Increase since July 1			$63,813,810

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$36,717,873	March	$22,130,322
August	12,873,599	April	18,880,074
September	16,032,469	May 3	3,910,636
October	16,609,494	May 10	3,646,362
November	24,913,302	May 17	4,305,496
December	19,640,336	May 24	2,473,605
January	18,837,876	May 31	4,162,140
February	18,739,742	June 7	4,587,762
Total since July 1			$210,589,879
Against same date 1870			187,293,481
Increase since July 1			$23,296,395

Gold, June 10, 1871, 112⅛ ℔ cent.
Gold, June 11, 1870, 113⅞ ℔ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,822,451	March	$7,869,860
August	10,557,040	April	9,493,029
September	4,618,850	May 6	1,806,807
October	2,416,356	May 13	2,632,236
November	4,806,257	May 20	2,417,006
December	1,950,879	May 27	1,912,071
January	2,149,211	June 3	2,098,500
February	4,022,966	June 10	1,522,568
Total since July			$77,312,241
Against same date 1870			30,052,660
Increase since July 1			$46,259,581

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,120,780	July	$17,465,431
August	15,665,287	August	2,122,753
September	14,704,034	September	2,095,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,689
November	9,570,224	November	14,022,555
December	8,992,817	December	3,558,741
January	12,220,129	January	16,365,105
February	12,681,632	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,999	March	4,042,915
April	12,990,000	April	1,028,722
May	13,189,163	May	15,829,492
June 3	1,117,324	June 3	622,493
June 10	2,674,185	June 10	897,776
Total, 1871	$140,466,844	Total, 1871	$84,912,837
Total, 1870	128,583,794	Total, 1870	85,071,417

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		June 11, '71.
American Gold	112@112⅛@112@112¼	113½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	112@113½	113
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114½@114½	114
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10-40s	110½@110	108⅞
Central Pacific 6 ℔ cents	102½@102½	98
Union Pacific 6 ℔ cents	92⅛@92½	87
Union Pacific Land Grants	85@85½@85	....
New-York Central	97⅞@98	95⅞
New-York Central Scrip	92⅛@92⅞	...
Rock Island	122½@122@120⅞@121¼	117⅞
Lake Shore	115⅛@112⅞@113⅛	88⅞
North-western Common	84½@85⅝	81⅝
North-western Preferred	97⅞@98⅞	90½xd
Reading	116@116⅞	107
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞@45⅞@47⅞	40⅞
St. Paul Common	61⅞@61⅞	67⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@80⅞	83
Toledo and Wabash	61@62	69½
Union Pacific	32@32⅞	....
Erie	29⅞@31½@30⅞	22⅞

The market on Saturday was generally tame. The price of Gold was held pretty firm. The Public Funds were scarce, and prices firm. The State Bonds steady. The Railway Stocks dull and inclined to yield in prices on New-York Central and some of the Western Roads. There was a further drop in Hannibal & St. Joseph to 80@89½ ℔ cent. The Rock Island and Lake Shore parties held their respective favorites steady. Erie yielded 1 ℔ cent. and Union Pacific was dull and the Bonds indifferently supported. The Wall Street people dispersed early to the Central and Jerome Parks, attracted by the splendid weather and the announcement of the MORSE memorial and the opening of the Jocky Club races.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114½
American Gold	112½	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98½	98
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Cts	93½	92½
Reading Railroad	116½	116½
Chicago and Rock Island	121	121½
North-west Common	85½	85½
North-west Preferred	98½	98½
Pacific Mail	48½	48½
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80½
St. Paul Common	61½	61½
Lake Shore	113	113½
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	47½
Toledo and Wabash	62½	63
Western Telegraph	58½	58½
Erie	31½	30½
Union Pacific	32	32½
Central Pacific Bonds	102½	102½
Union Pacific Bonds	92	92½
Union Land Grants	85½	85
Union Incomes	84	83½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65	114⅛		

And the following for the State Securities:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	133	Continental	95
Manhattan	152	St. Nicholas	122
Merchants'	133	Marine	160
Mechanics'	130	Park	162
Union	130	Manuf's & Merchants	101
America	150	Fourth National	112½
City	250	Ninth National	115½
Phenix	105	Gold Exchange	75
North River	95	Del. & Hud. Canal	124
Tradesmen's	155	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Maryland Coal Co.	23½
Gallatin National	120	American Coal	65
Merchants' Ex.	102½	Spring Mount. Coal	65
Leather Manuf's	180	Canton Co., Balt.	83½
Commerce	121	Cons. Coal of Md.	32½
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	114	Cumb. Coal and Iron	32
Ocean	95	West Un. Tel.	58½
Mercantile	128	Quicksilver Min. Co.	13
American Ex.	114	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	20
Pacific	125	Mariposa Min. Co.	5
Chatham	171	Mar. Min. Co. Pref.	8½
Bank of N. America	107½	Mar. Min. Co., T. C.	22
Hanover	107	Boston Water Power	41
Irving	130	Adams Express	80½
Metropolitan	135	Wells-Fargo Ex.	42½
East River	115	Wells-Fargo Ex., S.	2½
Market	128	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	57
Nassau	107	United States Ex.	54½
Corn Exchange	129	Pacific Mail	48½

The following is a detailed report of specie exported from New-York during the week ending June 10, 1871:

June 6—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg— Silver bars	$41,300
June 6—Steamer Westphalia, London— American gold	42,300
June 6—Steamer Minnesota, Liverpool— American gold	30,000
June 7—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool— American gold	540,000
Silver bars	155,082
June 8—Steamer Hansa, Southampton— Silver bars	3,500
Gold bars	14,600
American gold	20,000
June 8—Steamer Missouri, Havana— American gold	800
American silver	1,000
June 9—Steamer Virginia, Liverpool— American gold	200,000
June 9—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool— American gold	15,000
Gold bars	20,000
June 9—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool— Gold bars	57,213
Silver bars	202,073
June 9—Steamer Deutschland, Southampton— Foreign silver	9,000
Silver bars	2,500
American gold	166,000
Total	$1,520,568

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 10.

Gold receipts	$740,735 57
Gold payments	1,513,030 50
Gold balance	55,724,877 36
Currency receipts	285,405 90
Currency payments	466,999 21
Currency balance	4,196,267 02
Customs	365,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,149,000 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY is composed of strong Northern capitalists, who have already expended nearly ten million dollars of their own funds in the construction of the line. They have built about 225 miles from Mobile westward, and secured by purchase of securities and made provision for the thorough repair and equipment of the 108 miles constituting the Texas division, leaving but 140 miles to be built to complete the entire road. It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means before offering any of its securities to the public.

The Company now offer for sale the Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds upon the Louisiana division of 236½ miles from New-Orleans to the Sabine River. This will probably be the most valuable portion of the whole line, as it will be the only rail communication by which the enormous productions of Texas can reach the Southern metropolis.

So important is this road considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise by direct donations, by indorsement of its bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million dollars.

The bonds now offered are of two classes: First Mortgage Bonds, to the amount of $12,500 per mile, and Second Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.

The bonds are only in the denomination of $1,000 or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New-York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.

The bonds are largely profitable, as well as entirely safe. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser more than seventy-seven per cent. greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five per Cents, into which the Government Sixes are being funded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90 and accrued interest at eight per cent. currency from May 1 to date of remittance. Full information concerning the Company and the road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned, or any of the Company's advertised agents. W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker and Financial Agent, New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. Two hundred and twenty-seven miles are in operation, and the rails (steel and iron) for 200 miles additional are now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment. We believe them to be of equal value and security with the Central Pacific Bonds, negotiated by us, and must take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 90 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new United States Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 WALL-ST.

We pay the "bidding price" for gold and sell at the "asking price," as quoted at the Gold Exchange, in sums to suit, without commission.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS COMMENCED BUSINESS ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, AT NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE, North-west corner of 16th-st., New-York City. CAPITAL $500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WM. A. KISSAM.
GEORGE M. GROVES.
ELISHA BROOKS, of Brooks Brothers.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President New-York Central and Hudson River, and Harlem Railroad Companies.
SAML. T. HOWARD, President Excelsior Life Insurance Company.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.
ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, of Strong & Shepard.
WM. STEINWAY, of Steinway & Son.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, editor New-York *Staats Zeitung*.
JOSEPH PARK, Jr., of Park & Tilford.
RICHARD ARNOLD, of Arnold, Constable & Co.
SAML. SLOAN, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

OFFICERS:
WM. A. KISSAM, President.
GEO. M. GROVES, Vice-President.
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	97	Cut-meats, pkgs.	98
Broom-corn, bales	51	Lard, tcs.	288
Cotton, bales	1,376	Lard, kegs	345
Copper, bbls.	147	Stearine, pkgs.	71
Eggs, bbls.	1,709	Tallow, pkgs.	751
Flour, bbls.	8,410	Butter, pkgs.	2,725
Wheat, bushels	106,653	Cheese, pkgs.	2,255
Corn, bushels	97,231	Lard-oil, bbls.	62
Oats, bushels	41,375	Rice, pkgs.	155
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Sumac, bags	72
Corn-meal, bags	525	Sponge, bales	72
Hemp, bales	5	Spelter, pieces	40
Hops, bales	6	Skins, bales	14
Hides, No.	2,995	Tobacco, hhds.	260
Hides, bdls.	353	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	74
Leather, sides	6,379	Whisky, bbls.	319
Lead, pigs	150	Alcohol, bbls.	240
Resin, bbls.	290	Wool, bales	1,263
Pork, bbls.	97		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—16,411 boxes Cheese, 1,107 boxes Bacon, 44 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 20 bales Furs and Skins, 3 boxes Clocks, 423 tcs. Lard, 127 tcs. Beef, 920 bbls. Flour, 428 bbls. Pork, 15 pkgs. Bees-wax, 34 pkgs. Machinery, 117 cases Reapers.

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool—183 hhds. Tobacco, 45,769 bushels Corn, 337 bales Cotton, 20 bbls. Ore, 1,800 Staves, 275 boxes Cheese, 33 tcs. Tobacco, 28,150 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—81 hhds. Tobacco, 23,200 bushels Wheat, 1,421 boxes Cheese, 30 boxes Bacon, 30,800 bushels Corn, 100 bales Hops, 3 cases Furs.

By the steamer *Samaria*, for Liverpool—400 boxes Bacon, 22,885 bushels Wheat, 9 bales Furs, 48 hhds. Tobacco, 22,396 bushels Corn.

By the ship *J. Foster, Jr.*, for Liverpool—34,698 bushels Wheat, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 171 Empty Cases, 230 bbls. Resin, 200 logs Cedar, 323 Green-salted Hides.

By the ship *Expounder*, for Bristol—3,191 bushels Corn, 300 boxes Bacon, 450 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. Fish-oil, 43,227 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Ocean Pearl*, for Bristol—51,463 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Euclid*, for Queenstown and orders—28,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Lorena*, for Cork and orders—23,198 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Adjutor*, for Havre—15,767 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *F. Baker*, for Stettin—2,310 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Elgin*, for Stockholm—1,960 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Achates*, for Stockholm—250 bbls. Resin, 418 hhds. Tallow, 622 bbls. Tallow.

By the bark *E. White*, for Seville—316 hhds. Tobacco, 28,000 Staves.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, $8@$8 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted steady, with a moderate inquiry for Rio and Santos; sales here, 500 bags Rio and 600 bags Santos, by the *Nellie*, and at Baltimore, 2,125 bags Rio by the *Great Eagle*, on private terms. We quote Java at 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 16c.@18c.; Rio, 15¼c.@17¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@17c.; Savanilla, 15c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 11c.@12c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The Liverpool advices were again favorable, reporting more firmness. The local market promptly responded and values advanced here fully ⅛c. ℔ lb., on a fair business, checked, in part, by the reduced offerings. Sales, 2,068 bales, including 201 bales to shippers, 641 bales to spinners, 212 bales to speculators, and 1,042 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a moderate trade reported, with a further rise of ⅛c. ℔ lb.; sales since our last, 7,550 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for June, 100 bales at 18¼c.; July, 300 bales at 18⅛c., 400 bales at 18 15-16c., 900 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c.; 100 bales each July and August, at 18⅞c. together; August, 100 bales at 19c.; October, 50 bales at 17½c., 100 bales at 18c.; November, 200 bales at 17⅞c. And to-day, for June, 400 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; July, 300 bales at 19c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 1,000 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales each July and August, at 19¼c., together; August, 500 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; September, 200 bales at 18⅞c., 300 bales at 18⅞c.; October, 400 bales at 18¼c.; December, 200 bales at 17⅜c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 18 11-16c.; July, 18.78c.; August, 19.03c.; September, 18c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,278 bales, including 1,069 bales from Charleston, 422 bales from Galveston, 365 bales from Savannah, 12 bales from Baltimore and 400 bales per railroad. The Cotton Exchange will close hereafter, on Saturdays, during the Summer, and until the 2d of September next, at 2 P. M.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	17¾	15¾	15¾
Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Low Middling	18¾	18¾	19	19
Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Good Middling	20¾	20¾	21	21

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	12,288
Receipts last week	11,524
Receipts the preceding week	14,124
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,002,684
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	789,263
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	19,417
Exports since Sept. 1	668,542
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	320,243
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	222,307
Estimated stock here	90,000

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports, and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

[illegible]

Messrs. HATCH & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far: *Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.*

	Receipts. Bales.	Stocks. Bales.	Exports to Great Britain. Bales.	Exports to Continent. Bales.
New-Orleans	7,876	74,372	11,201	12,621
Mobile	1,728	16,136	3,301	713
Galveston	4,604	51,306	1,425	....
Florida	101	....	....	....
Savannah	3,353	12,055	2,630	5,000
Charleston	2,220	7,530	....	470
New-York	5,363	80,252	4,879	60
Boston, Phila., & Baltimore	1,940	24,100	60	....
Total this week	27,714	254,369	24,070	19,413
Previously reported	3,792,063		2,222,022	720,187
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,820,777	254,369	2,247,700	749,600
Same time last year	2,754,351	244,595	1,250,375	650,645

Stock in the Interior Towns June 8.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	4,294	11,456
Columbus, Ga.	2,605	5,635
Macon, Ga.	2,828	5,020
Selma, Ala.	1,301	3,000
Montgomery, Ala.	4,606	4,000
Memphis, Tenn.	5,650	12,044
Nashville, Tenn.	1,112	4,043
Total	21,596	45,197

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	914,000	608,200	435,440
Afloat from India	185,000	182,000	456,030
Afloat from America	205,000	155,000	80,000
Stock in London	85,050	30,030	75,230
Afloat for London	60,000	44,000	60,000
Stock in Havre	20,670	137,900	27,300
Afloat for Havre	31,050	21,443	102,880
Stock in Bremen	61,130	21,061	3,297
Afloat for Bremen	24,638	2,318	2,850
Stock in U. States ports	254,369	244,595	112,445
Stock in the interior towns	21,595	45,197	10,351
Total	1,862,449	1,520,042	1,376,513
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870		400,407	....
Excess compared with 1869	....		546,934
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	80,000	45,000	90,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8⅛d.	10 15-16d.	12d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	19⅛c.	23⅞c.	33c.
Price of Gold	113⅛	111⅜	138⅜

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870—Bales.	1871—Bales.
Stock 31st August	10,911	72,349
Received since	2,751,752	3,820,777
Total	2,762,663	3,893,126
Exported	2,010,659	2,997,300
Present stock	244,595	254,369
Balance to spinners	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bombay Shipments.—By Special Telegram from Fehley, Muir & Co.

	1871 Great Britain. Bales.	1871 Continent. Bales.	1870 Great Britain. Bales.	1870 Continent. Bales.
Exports, 27th May to 2d June, inclusive	41,000	21,000	34,000	4,600
Exports, June 3 to June 9, inclusive	40,000	11,000	74,346	2,382
Previously reported	366,000	184,000	280,094	128,674
Total	447,000	216,000	388,377	135,656
Decrease to Great Britain				111,377
Excess to Continent				32,794

Receipts at Bombay for two weeks, 112,000 bales, against 144,000 bales in 1870.

Total clearances for May to Great Britain, 167,000 bales; to Continent, 56,000 bales, against 238,196 bales and 28,296 bales last year.

The monsoon is reported to have burst this week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, and prices have favored sellers, particularly on shipping extras, which have been in most request for export, within the range of from $6 40 for fair to $6 75 for choice, and $7 for fancy brands. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,650 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 [illegible]; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 [illegible]; very good to fancy, $6 [illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 [illegible]; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 5,500 bbls. shipping Extras, in part for the French market. We quote:

[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate supply and held firmly, but has been inactive; sales have been reported since our last of 925 bbls. at $6 [illegible] for poor to good, and $6 [illegible]@$10 25 for good to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 for Calorie, and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. We quote:

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted firm, with a limited offering of desirable samples, and a fair inquiry mostly for new crop No. 2 Spring on the basis of $1 [illegible] for good to prime samples, with the chief dealings reported in straight Chicago at $1 55 ℔ bushel, which rate was bid at the close. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling, 18c. FLOUR dull and declining; small business; round lots lower to sell. [illegible]

[illegible]

OSWEGO, June 10.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, June 10.—COTTON—Demand light, holders firm; Middling Uplands, 19c. [illegible]

CHICAGO, June 10—Evening.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 8,600 bushels; Flour, 3,100 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 144,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 19½c.; do. Orleans, 19⅛c.@19⅜c. [illegible]

TOLEDO, June 10.—FLOUR—Market steady, with a moderate demand. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—TOBACCO—Sales today, [illegible]

BALTIMORE, June 10.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18⅛c.@18¾c. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—WHEAT market steady, with a moderate demand. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—WHEAT dull. [illegible]

MEMPHIS, June 10.—COTTON strong; Middling at 18¼c. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10.—Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 40c. [illegible]

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 10.—COTTON—Market firmer at 18c. @ 18¼c. for Liverpool, and 18¼c. for New-York Middling; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, June 10.—COTTON tending upward; Middling, 18c.@18⅛c. [illegible]

CHARLESTON, June 10.—COTTON steady; Middling, 18⅛c. [illegible]

NORFOLK, June 10.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17⅛c. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, June 10.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; [illegible]

BOSTON, June 10.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 19¾c.@20c. [illegible]

MOBILE, June 10.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18⅛c. [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—A train-load of Hogs received overland from Iowa sold for 7⅛c. [illegible] live weight, and another lot has been ordered.

THE NORTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

An Outrage on a Colored Man—Failure of an Attempt to Fasten the Crime on Negroes—A Physician as an Unwilling Witness.

From the Greensboro (N. C.) Republican, June 8.

We learn from a gentleman present at Forsythe Superior Court, that the Kuklux outrage on an old colored man in that county, was fully exposed. Five disguised men went to his house and broke down the door, when the old man, who is a cripple, and has used crutches for fifteen years, fired on them and wounded one of them. We learn that this was reported to the *Sentinel*, and there it was asserted that the disguised men were negroes. Rumor reached the ears of Solicitor JOYCE that Dr. WESTMORELAND, late a Democratic member of the House of Commons and a leading man of the party in Surry County, who is a physician, had been sent for to see a man that was wounded. There was at once issued a subpoena for the doctor, and he was sent before the Grand Jury. After answering a few preliminary questions, he refused further to answer. The Grand Jury made presentment of the matter to the Court. His Honor Judge CLOUD had the Democratic doctor brought before the Court, where he refused to answer, on the plea that the law recognized the relation of physician to patient as being confidential and protected him in refusing to answer. The matter was at length referred to the Bar, and after a little going down in the knees by one or two lawyers, it was unanimously agreed that the doctor must answer, and that his relation to his patient was no shield. He still refused, and was committed to the custody of the Sheriff by the Judge, until he should answer. His friends at length, however, prevailed on him to go before the Grand Jury and answer, which he was allowed to do, and then told that his patient was one BOONE KIRBY, a desperate character, whom he found in a shanty with his associates about him. G. W. STONE came for him. The parties with the wounded man were ANDERSON STONE, fifty years old; LAWRENCE HOUSER, forty years old; CALVIN HEAD, and a man named HENDRICKS, who told the doctor that they had gone to the old negro's house disguised, and that KIRBY had broken down the door and was shot. The doctor also saw a roll in the shanty that appeared to be five or six disguises rolled up. When warrants were issued for these men, Sheriff MARTIN could only find ANDERSON STONE and HOUSER. The others had fled or were concealed. As soon as the Deputy Sheriff summoned Dr. WESTMORELAND, runners were sent to notify these parties, and the supposition is that the refusal to answer by the doctor was to give them time to get away or to conceal themselves. All these men are white men. All are of the Democratic Party. Dr. WESTMORELAND is a leader in that party; the actors were disguised men; they changed their voices at the old negro's house. There was not only sympathy with these men, but their friends gave them aid to get away and elude the officers of justice.

Supposed Suicide of a German.

Yesterday morning OTTO WEISS, a German, thirty-two years of age, who had boarded for the past three or four months at No. 6 First-street, was found dead on a lounge in the bath-room of the house, and as a bottle which had contained laudanum was found beside him, it was supposed he had committed suicide. He was a corpulent man, and had been for some time past suffering from heart or lung disease, for which he had been in the habit of using narcotics. Saturday night he returned home in his usual health and spirits, and sat for some time at the front door, but about midnight he went to his room, and taking a blanket from his bed, spread it upon the lounge in the bath-room, where he lay down, and nothing more was seen of him until he was found dead in the morning, as stated. The presumption of suicide was founded, in addition to the empty bottle, upon the fact that Mr. WEISS had experienced a severe reverse of fortune. He was formerly an extensive dealer in furs, and among his effects a bank-book was found which showed that at one time he had $176,000 to his credit, but of this sum not a dollar was left, and he appears to have lost his fortune in a series of unfortunate speculations. He was a widower, without children, and had no relatives in this country so far as is known. Coroner HERRMAN will hold an inquest in the case.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF THE TREMONT WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS, No. 313 East 22d-st., New-York, at auction, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 10 A. M., by direction of John Sedgwick, assignee in bankruptcy of Burnham & Bates, bankrupts, the large and valuable stock of paints, white lead, zinc and metallic paints, colors, oils, varnish, turpentine, brushes, rotten and pumice stones, painters' materials, &c. Also, valuable machinery for the manufacture of white lead, &c., together with store and office furniture. Terms of sale—cash. Offers for the entire property at private sale will be received up to day of sale. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 656 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or to the assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 12, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
2,300 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges, mountain.
1,000 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *A. De Nender*, from Palermo.

EDW. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, looking-glasses, picture frames, chromos, engravings of a dealer, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 13 and 14, at No. 60 Liberty-st.
JOHN T. WAKE, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD DISTRICT, New-York, comprising the VIIIth, Xth, XIth, XIIIth, XIVth and XVIIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, corner of 7th-st. and 2d-av., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 5th day to the 30th day of June, 1871, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes for the year ending 30th April, 1872, and taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1870. All persons who shall fail to pay the assessments returned against them within the time specified in this notice will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
JOHN McHARG, Collector.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Eighth District, New-York, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. 837 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th to and including the 30th day of June, 1871, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the same due by them respectively, according to the time aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
CHAS. R. COSTER, Collector Eighth District.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER'S STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. [illegible]

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. T. STEWART & CO.,
No. 225 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 18th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, new original designs, cheapest in city.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. EAST LYNNE. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western and Messrs. J. A. Hearne and F. Mordaunt.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. NO NAME. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. PAUL CLIFFORD. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, George Boniface, C. A. McManus and Miss Emma Howson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 59th-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address NEW-YORK TIMES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 34 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DERRIEN, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris Press assert that the Bonapartists will make a strong effort to gain a success at the elections, and that the Prince Imperial will be a candidate for the Assembly instead of Prince NAPOLEON. Citizens who are hereafter found in the possession of arms are to be tried by Court-martial. M. PICARD has resigned the Governorship of the Bank of France. Nearly all the sacred vessels and valuables taken from the churches by the Commune have been discovered in the city. The French prisoners are rapidly returning from Germany. Trains are running over the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway. The French Government is to return to Paris shortly. The bodies of the slain in Paris are to be transferred to a cemetery outside the city, near Vanvres. Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duc D'AUMALE have formally resigned their seats in the Assembly, and at their interview with M. THIERS and other officials disclaimed all intentions of intriguing against the Republic. The Orleanists are to give a banquet in honor of Duc D'AUMALE. The supplementary elections will take place on the 2d of July. The Paris papers very generally support THIERS and the Republic, declaring that monarchy means a new revolution. The Italian Government is to be transferred to Rome on the 1st of July.

GENERAL.

The American Consul at Manitoba, Mr. J. W. TAYLOR, was assaulted by a soldier with a club. Mr. TAYLOR escaped to the Consulate, where he hauled down the United States flag, displayed in honor of the Queen's birthday. A reign of terror is said to exist there from the violence of the soldiers.

The canning establishment of WARREN RHODES & Co., Bridgeton, N.J., was burned yesterday, causing a loss equal to $30,000, and throwing 200 persons out of employment.

The extract-works at Trout Run, Penn., owned by the citizens of Elmira, N. Y., were burned on Saturday, together with six dwelling-houses, several shops, and a stave-mill. The loss is about $60,000.

The examination of the accounts of F. A. MACARTNEY, late disbursing officer for the Post-office Department, is not yet complete, but the Postmaster-General is satisfied that the deficiency is not more than $20,000, and that the assignments and the sureties will fully satisfy the Government.

The Twenty-fifth anniversary of PIUS IX.'s Pontificate is to be celebrated on Friday, Saturday and Sunday next, in Washington, Baltimore, and other cities. There are to be processions and mass-meetings on Friday, illuminations on Saturday, and solemn high mass and communion on Sunday.

Gov. GEARY has written a letter to the District Attorney of Luzerne County inquiring what steps have been taken, if any, to punish parties who violated the Mine Ventilation law, in consequence of which the terrible casualty occurred at West Pittston, by which a score of lives were lost.

The New-Hampshire Legislature, on Saturday, after a brisk struggle for delay on the part of the Republicans, who remained true to their colors, succeeded in electing JAMES A. WESTON (Democrat) as the Governor for the ensuing term, by a vote of 167 to 159 for JAMES A. PIKE, the Republican candidate. Both Houses then adjourned until Tuesday.

It is claimed by the Tucson newspapers that the Indians recently massacred at Camp Grant fully deserved their fate, as they committed outrages while under military protection, and that property of murdered settlers was found in their possession.

The services of 318 Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been dispensed with since the 1st of January last, and a further reduction of 150 is estimated during the present month, causing a saving of over $900,000 per annum.

The Marshall Hose Company, of Savannah, Ga., started on Saturday for Boston by way of New-York. They will participate in the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Prominent representatives of all the railroads centering at St. Louis, Mo., together with the Bridge Company, held a meeting on Saturday to consider the project of building a grand union depot, and a tunnel extending from the western terminus of the bridge to the depot. Articles of association were drawn up, and a company will soon be organized.

Dr. OLIVER W. REID, of Philadelphia, who was in January last convicted of medical malpractice, was on Saturday sentenced to six years and five months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Pittsburg County Commissioners MCGEE and NEELY, who pleaded guilty to receiving bribes, were each sentenced on Saturday to pay a fine of $2,000, and one year's imprisonment in the work-house.

A caucus of prominent Democrats at Philadelphia, have made the following nominations for city officers: For Mayor, JAMES S. BIDDLE; District-Attorney, FURMAN SHEPPARD; Judge of the District Court, WM. S. PEIRCE; City Solicitor, GEO. M. DALLAS.

Communism.

The acts of the Communists in Paris are almost everywhere condemned by the public journals, and yet there seems to be little doubt of the fact that the Communists themselves were part of a formidable league established all over Europe. The organization was not the accident of a moment. It has been in existence for some time, and men of all nations are members of it. The International Alliance of working men have assisted it, and although the partial destruction of Paris rendered it for the moment unpopular, yet the cruelties since perpetrated by M. THIERS'S troops have again awakened something like sympathy for the Communists. Innocent and guilty have been struck down together. Horrible indignities have been inflicted on women. The conquerors of Paris have been guilty of excesses similar to those which the British troops in India committed when Delhi and other cities fell into their hands. In both cases the provocation was great. In India the troops were maddened by the knowledge that their women had been cut to pieces, and their children tossed about on the bayonets of Sepoys, as at Cawnpore; but the indiscriminate punishment which was inflicted cannot be defended, now that the passions of the hour are dead. So it is in Paris. The troops of the Government have half obliterated the recollection of the Communists' crimes by their own ferocity. We have heard of gutters rolling with blood, of men and women being seized on mere suspicion and butchered in the streets, of acts which resemble rather a general massacre than any form of justice. The International Alliance need not be so ashamed of the Communists as they were a fortnight ago.

In England, the Communist Party unquestionably gains strength, although it is gained silently, and respectable papers take little notice of it. It is, perhaps, even more remarkable to see the same principle actively at work in Germany, and finding supporters even in the German Parliament. The *North German Correspondent* recently published a speech of Prince BISMARCK'S, in which a passing and contemptuous reference was made to an address delivered by Herr BEBEL. The *Correspondent* did not condescend to print BEBEL'S remarks. It appears, however, that he justified all that the Commune had ordered in Paris, and went on to say:

"The aim of the Paris Commune is neither an impossible nor a pernicious one, as it has been erroneously called by a previous speaker. On the contrary, in all Europe those classes not dead to all feelings of liberty and independence look upon Paris as their staff of hope. Never mind whether the insurrection is suppressed, what is doing now at the French capital is only an outpost skirmish, which will be followed up some day by a great European battle. War to the palaces, peace to the cottages, and death to luxurious idleness, is and will ever be the watchword of the Proletariate in all parts of the world."

"Do not be afraid, gentlemen," said Prince BISMARCK, "that I intend to reply to the last speaker." And while Germany has such a Chancellor as BISMARCK—one of the few statesmen left in Europe who will dare to do everything, no matter whether he is popular or not—it may be superfluous to pay serious heed to Communist orations. But some day Germany may have a Chancellor of the stamp of the English Prime Minister, GLADSTONE, a man who bends a trembling head beneath every breath of the popular wind. Then the Bebels will be able to command more attention. An able writer from Berlin points out that the tendency on the part of workmen to encourage strikes grows more marked, and that strikes are now intended, not so much to adjust trade questions, as to exact "from the middle and upper classes a portion of what is supposed to be their superfluous wealth." It would be a bold thing to assert that the same tendency is not growing more powerful in almost all parts of the world.

In England, the land question adds much to the strength of the disaffected classes. The working people are beginning to inquire into the means by which many great families came into possession of vast tracts of valuable land. They discover that the origin of some of these families, so far from being "noble," in any true sense of the word, was thoroughly base—that the sycophants of unworthy Kings were rewarded for betraying the interests of the people; that the sons of Kings by mistresses were made Peers, and endowed with great wealth; that the favorites of CHARLES II. and JAMES II. received property which rightfully belonged to others, and that in some cases their descendents still enjoy that property. There is no legal reason for dispossessing them; but Communists are not checked by legal reasons. Again, the workmen of England are finding it very difficult to reconcile themselves to the fact that all the land of their country is now in the hands of about 30,000 proprietors, while upward of 20,000,000 persons live on the soil. It has been pointed out to them that at the time of the Conquest, the population of England numbered about 1,500,000, and that there were no fewer than 45,700 land-owners among them. "The landed proprietors of this country," says a recent English writer, "are fewer by some 10,000 than they were 800 years ago, when the population was at most one-fifteenth of what it now is, and fewer by some 135,000 than they were two hundred years ago, when the population was at most a fourth of what it now is." These are facts which are sinking deeply into the minds of the working classes, and when they begin to "agitate" seriously for redress, they will find such leaders as JOHN STUART MILL to take their side. It is easy to sneer at such organizations, but they will compel notice of another kind by and by.

The revival of Bonapartist intrigues in Paris, of which the cable brings us word this morning, is not calculated to weaken French Communists. The excesses of the revolutionists of the last century were justified by the tyranny of bad rulers, and history may find some excuse for the men of 1871 when it considers the kind of government which was imposed upon them for twenty years previously. If the Bonapartists succeed, it can only be by the aid of the army, and the people everywhere are becoming less and less disposed to have their rulers chosen by hired soldiers. The political elements are now working in aid of the Communists, not against them. The remedy in Europe would be hard to discover, even if the statesmen there were wise enough to look for it; but instead of looking for it, they are either ignoring or laughing at the force which may one day overthrow the "traditions" of centuries, and bury thrones in ruins.

The Legal-Tender Decision.

The *World*, in its attack on the Supreme Court of the United States for upholding the Legal-tender act, after stating that Congress ought to be restrained, by an amendment to the Constitution, from impairing the obligation of contracts, asks with rare simplicity what could be said in favor of the decision, had such a provision existed? In other words, if Congress were restricted from passing the Legal-tender act, could they pass it? Although the question is addressed to "a lawyer," we will venture to answer it. We think in such a case Congress could not have passed the act. Two things must concur to justify the passage of a war measure. Congress must not be restrained from passing it in terms or legal effect, and it must constitute a means to some clearly authorized end.

The Convention which framed the Constitution, after several debates, adjusted the restrictive clauses to the General Government and the States with true wisdom. They restricted both from passing *ex post facto* laws, and, on the ground, carefully explained to the Convention, that this applied only to acts designed to make criminal what had previously been innocently committed. A clause was also introduced and passed restricting the States from impairing the obligation of contracts. A motion was made to restrict Congress in this last respect, but Mr. MADISON says it was not seconded. The reasons for not restricting Congress are conclusive. When the Embargo was resorted to, accompanied with measures forbidding compliance with contracts made between citizens of the United States and Great Britain, the necessity for this power was made apparent, for contracts were thus impaired. When, in the General Bankrupt act, debtors were absolutely released from their obligations, it was seen that this measure would have been unlawful had such a restriction existed. Before the adoption of the Constitution, the Colonial Legislatures had impaired the obligation of contracts, by making the paper money of the Colonies a legal tender,—a measure which was afterward denied to the States, by the provision in the Constitution that they should neither impair the obligation of contracts, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. The framers of the Constitution might have restricted Congress in the same manner, but they omitted to do so, although the subject matter was brought specifically to the notice of the Convention. Ever since the adoption of the Constitution, although the decisions have been uniform that *ex post facto* laws relate only to criminal proceedings, and that the General Government is wholly unrestricted from impairing the obligation of contracts, no amendment has been passed, or attempted, in the way of correction or change. No rule of law is better settled than that when restrictions are up for adoption, and only a class is subjected to them, the limits imposed are to be taken as intended; but the case in question is relieved from all uncertainty by the neglect in the Convention to second the motion to restrict Congress as well as the States, and by the uniform tenor of legal adjudication.

The only question that remains is whether in the emergency of war, when all other means fail, Congress may oblige those creditors who invoke public aid to collect their debts, to accept the money which the Government is compelled to use in conducting the war. The collection of debts through Sheriffs and Marshals constitutes the exercise of a public power requiring in certain exigencies the aid of the public force; and the *World* argues as if the army must always be ready to support the Sheriff and Marshal in the impossible effort to collect debts in gold and silver incurred by the soldier to the butcher and baker, while the army and navy are paid only in Treasury notes. Great Britain, in such an emergency, authorized the Sheriff, and all official persons, to collect debts—if in England, in the notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and if in Ireland, in notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, declaring that payment in such notes should amount to a full satisfaction and discharge, and that the Sheriff should be compelled to pay only in such notes. Indeed, she went further, and made it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any one to pay or accept Bank of England notes for less than their nominal value, or the coin of the realm for more. The nations of Europe have sufficiently adopted the principle of this legislation to stamp it as one of the ordinary means for accomplishing success in wars of magnitude.

The pressure upon the United States in favor of adopting the like means for accomplishing success in the war recently closed was far greater than was ever felt by any other nation when engaged in war. In the United States, a system of banking was in existence which produced an accumulation of the money of commerce in State banks, which were not subjected to the power of the Union. On the suspension of specie payments in December, 1861, it happened that most of the gold and silver coin subject to be lent was in deposit, special or otherwise, in those institutions; that what remained unexpelled by a pernicious currency, was insufficient for more than a few days' supply of the army; and that the loan of it was refused to the Government on the ground that the banks which had taken liberally, were full of its bonds.

The Government had then to choose between the policy of using throughout the conflict the money of institutions which had suspended specie payments, over the issues of which it had no control—with the obligation to make them its fiscal agents, which was demanded, or to issue its own notes to be made a tender or not, as the emergency called for. There was no other alternative, situated as the country then was, and we understand the *World* to insist that however necessary to the success of the war, there is no power in Congress to resort to the means which modern nations, although sagacious in the management of their finances, and highly opulent, are obliged to employ.

While we concede that ours is a limited Government, and that the power claimed for it must be shown, we yet insist that in war the powers of the General Government are unlimited, excepting so far as restraint is specially imposed; and that the example of modern nations may be appealed to in support of the authority claimed in this country, notwithstanding the difference in composition between them and us. Our Government, being wholly unrestricted in this matter, and the principle of the Legal-tender act being one of the ordinary means for conducting the finances in war, it would be monstrous to suppose that any creditor or combination of creditors can, in this country, during the stress of a great war, compel the Government to adopt a system which makes defeat probable if not inevitable.

The Party of Blunders.

It is a great mistake for anybody to suppose that the faults of one party are justified by the faults of its opponents. The bad faith and blundering of Democracy are direct evils to the Republican Party. They have made victory too easy, and have enabled the Republican Party to dispense with much of that progressive and self-watchful spirit that is necessary in the presence of a powerful and sincere rival. Our enemy has not been worthy of our steel, and we have consequently not been duly careful to keep our steel worthy of a good foe. We regret, therefore, that the Democracy are preparing to enter the great campaign for the Presidency with no real improvement in their policy—nothing that is likely to compel Congress at its next session to pay more attention to the interests of the people than to the gabble of the Ben Butlers. The Democracy have contented themselves so far with shams and quibbles, and the leading journals of the party are divided between those which are quite satisfied with the worthless pretensions of the Ohio platform, and those which grumble that even a pretended and hypocritical assent has been given to the demand for progress. The only positive act of the party for ten years finds its representatives, one half angry that any step has been taken, the other half busily explaining that the step means nothing.

And it certainly does mean nothing. The Ohio resolutions are simply a declaration that, since the amendments to the Constitution cannot be repealed, and since the people will not allow them to be violated by force, the Democracy will accept them as facts, and devote all their energies to find an opportunity of defeating their ends by legislation. These amendments declare the existence of certain rights, and bestow upon Congress the power to protect those rights by legislation. The Democracy have the coolness to seek control of Congress, solely in order that legislation intended to vindicate the rights recognised by the amendments may be repealed, and any further legislation in the same direction refused. They do not deny that they regard the purpose of the amendments as wrong, nor that they think that purpose ought to be defeated. They only acknowledge that it is impracticable to defeat it by either repeal or revolution, and declare their intention to defeat it by paralysing the agency through which alone it can be carried out.

There can be no doubt that the Democracy utterly misinterpret the spirit and feeling of the people. The recent amendments to the Constitution embody objects which the nation has deliberately determined to obtain once for all. They are not accidental or experimental. They are the most solemn guarantees that the nation could afford that the results of the war should not be lost by the tricks or changes of political parties during peace. During the time that they have been under consideration, the people of this country have sternly refused to allow any issue, however important, to divert their minds from their completion. Certainly very grave subjects of discussion have intervened—subjects on which ordinarily there would have been wide differences of opinion, and which would have shattered both the political parties, had it not been that their substantial unity was necessary to the permanent settlement of these prime points. The Democracy has insisted on fighting the people, and the people have insisted on not dividing among themselves so long as the Democracy maintained that hostile attitude. In supposing that they are now to be put off their guard because the foe has gone into a transparent ambush, or hoisted colors which he is obliged to acknowledge are false, the Democracy are only adding one more to their long list of blunders. With JEFF. DAVIS on the stump, and LESLIE and CARLISLE canvassing Kentucky, and a hundred Bourbon editors shouting the old war-cry, negligence on the part of Republicans would be a crime. "New departures" are easy enough for the agile officers, but unless they want to be left alone in the field, they will have to obey their followers, and then their defeat will be assured beforehand.

Light in the East.

In 1853 the summons of Commodore PERRY rudely awakened Japan from a slumber of centuries. Commercial intercourse was demanded, and after a year of hesitation granted. Previous to this time the Dutch, confined to a single port under very severe restrictions, had enjoyed some limited advantages of trade, but against all other nations the ports of the Empire were rigorously closed. In 1591 the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa made overtures of friendship, but TAIKO SAMA, the founder of the Tycoon dynasty, refused to listen to them. From that time down to 1853, civilized nations did not intrude on the seclusion of Japan. The rulers of the Empire, supposing their civilization the highest attainable, were satisfied. The advent of the United States fleet discovered to them their weakness. Wisely granting a demand which they were powerless to refuse, the rulers of Japan, when the first amazement at the demand of the impudent Western barbarian had passed away, set about studying the means by which civilized nations had become great and powerful. Since then the advance of Japan toward a higher civilization has been wonderful. The changes in the Government have been great. The Mikado has emerged from the obscurity in which he was kept by the powerful descendents of the first Tycoon, and, supported by his nobles and people, has taken his rightful position at the head of the Empire, relieving the people from the despotic rule of the native priests. Three hundred miles of railroad are in process of construction, and a postal system, modeled on that of Europe, has taken the place of naked runners. A standing army, equipped with the most approved arms, has been organized; and the rebel ram *Stonewall*, purchased of the United States, is a nucleus for a navy. Japan has resolved that all the advantages of intercourse shall not be on the side of civilized nations.

Scores of Japanese young men are being educated in the colleges of this country and Europe, and men of intelligence and culture are making a special study of the different branches of civilized governments. The response of a Japanese Prince to the welcome of the President evinces the determination of Japan to derive every possible benefit from communication with more advanced nations. The Government of Japan is well aware "that education is the basis of all progress, and, therefore, sends her young men to receive a scientific education in America and Europe, hoping thereby to fitly prepare them to take a wise and discriminating part in the affairs of its Government." Japan has come to understand "that education is the basis of all progress," and when we remember the great progress which has been made by this nation in seventeen years, we ought to cease calling it obstinate or unenlightened.

Japanese statesmen realize that the only protection against their country being rendered tributary to the more powerful and advanced nations, will be found in their own progress. They see Russia encroaching each year more and more on the soil of China; the advanced posts are gradually approaching the capital, no attention is paid to remonstrances, and to regain the occupied territory by force is impossible. To prevent their country from sharing the same fate, the Japanese have resolved to study how civilized nations protect themselves against aggression, and to adopt the same means; knowing that thirty millions of insular people, skilled in the arts of war and peace, though not secure against attack, are not in the least danger of subjugation.

Japan wishes to learn of civilization everything but its religion. In none of the treaties with foreign Powers, would Japan permit clauses to be inserted tolerating religious education. On this subject the fears and prejudices of TAIKO SAMA still influence the public mind. When Spain was a great and powerful nation, TAIKO asked a Spaniard, "How is it that your King has managed to possess himself of half the world?" The Spaniard answered, "He sends priests to win the people; his troops then are sent to join the native Christians, and the conquest is easy." On this answer was founded the policy of Japan against Christianity. An edict was issued by TAIKO, banishing the missionaries, and a persecution of the native Christians was commenced, which terminated only when the last armed Christian was put to death. The first Tycoon regarded this measure as necessary for the preservation of his country. Christianity had gained a footing, and the troops of some foreign Sovereign might soon be expected. The ruling classes, educated in the belief that the conversion of Japan to Christianity will be the end of the Empire as an independent Power, regard a missionary with far greater distrust than they regard foreign ships of war. Other prejudices have been overcome, and this against Christianity will in time yield to the influence of civilization. The young men, now inmates of the colleges of Christian nations, the students sent on special missions, and the travelers, will return with liberal ideas on religious as on other subjects. Japan is, after all, likely to lead the Eastern world.

MINOR TOPICS.

An absurd rumor comes from France, started by the *Journal de Paris*, that the Bonapartists intend to present the Prince Imperial for election to one of the vacancies in the Assembly. As little LOUIS obtained his "baptism of fire" in a harmless advance of skirmishers, and brought tears to the eyes of French veterans by his coolness in picking up fallen bullets, his father may intend to give him his baptism in politics at an election where he is not eligible, for an Assembly which, within three months, has voted, with hardly a dissenting voice, the perpetual abolition of the Empire.

According to official announcement, the Government of Italy will transfer its seat from Florence to Rome on the 1st of July. The Austrian Ambassador, representing the nation until lately regarded as the source of the most solid moral support to the Papacy, is instructed to accompany the Italian Government to Rome. The action of the French Minister is the object of doubt and suspicion. Yet France, less than a year ago, saw the downfall of the Empire that had sustained the Holy See by French bayonets, and only a month since was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the men who murdered Bishops out of hand, and burned convents as a matter of amusement. With such a recent experience of reaction from one extreme to the other, M. THIERS is likely to be cautious in assuming any championship of the "prisoner of the Vatican."

Mayor HALL is as proud as a pig with one ear of being called King of the Bohemians. He quotes a passage from THACKERAY in praise of Bohemia—but Mayor HALL'S Bohemia is of a very different kind from that which THACKERAY describes. The author of *Vanity Fair* did not have in his mind's eye a collection of jail-birds, outcasts, and the scourings of dram-shops, employed by the Mayor of a City to defame persons with whom he professes to be on friendly terms. That is a kind of "literary agency," which it has been reserved for the illustrious Mayor HALL to establish. Moreover, THACKERAY'S Bohemian was a man of some education, and not a vulgar scribbler, who could be capable of writing and publishing such execrable doggrel as the following:

> "Hey, diddle diddle,
> Grant is a riddle,
> His organs play different tunes.
> The Democrats laugh
> At their tariff disputes,
> While Butler runs off with the spoons."

There is something really out of the common way in an incident occurring at the recent anniversary meeting of the Presbyterians in Chicago. On the programme was entered the report of a Special Committee, intrusted last year with the superintendence of an effort to raise five million dollars as a memorial fund. The time came for the reading of the report, and Rev. Dr. ELLINWOOD rendered up the account of this responsible stewardship. The report was short, and so sustained in interest that the audience listened to it with intense attention. With apparent purpose, all figures were kept in the background till just as the report reached its conclusion, when the astounding fact was announced that the year's efforts had resulted in the collection of a memorial fund amounting to more than *seven million dollars* in Presbyterian churches, in a single year. When this grand total was announced, the vast audience broke out spontaneously into loud applause, in the midst of which some one started the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," which having been sung, all remained standing while Rev. Dr. HALL, of this City, offered prayer. The prayer is spoken of by those who heard it as a most affecting one, and at its close there was hardly a dry eye in the house.

The "muss," as Gen. SHERMAN would call it, which is made over the very sensible determination of the President to take his share of healthful recreation, would impress the reader of Democratic journals with the entire novelty of holidays. Yet the custom was begun by Gen. WASHINGTON, who, during the Summer recess of Congress, was in the habit of retiring to Mount Vernon, and who decided some of the most important points of national policy at his country-seat, aided only by the written opinions of his Cabinet officers. He even set the bad example of tours of pleasure, selecting his route through States where he was sure to be warmly received. His opponents did not hesitate to rail at his fondness for pleasure and pomp, and the lively originals of the stupid personalities of the *World* may be found in the political journals of that day. It is probable, however, that President GRANT is less annoyed than was Gen. WASHINGTON by this kind of warfare.

A decision recently made by the Court of Appeals conflicts with a proclamation of our Chamber of Commerce. In a case brought by a Western railroad company against a well-known merchant of this City, a demand was made for some $2,800 received by the latter in insurance scrip, or return profit, upon a marine insurance effected upon iron imported for the railroad company. The company had been charged with the full rate of premium paid, without being credited with the scrip, equal in this case to forty per cent. of the entire premium. This amounted to $2,800, and was pocketed by the New-York merchant in accordance, as his plea states, with the usual custom, which had the formal sanction of the New-York Chamber of Commerce. The decision of the Court, however, overturns this special pleading, and virtually declares that where insurance scrip is realized by an agent upon transactions undertaken for employers, it belongs to the principal, and is simply a legitimate repayment of an excessive rate of premium. The consigning consignors of merchandise will be likely to either do their own insuring hereafter, or else keep a sharper look-out for what little scrip may be justly due them.

In that curious rag-bag of a paper, the *Leader*, which is the weekly organ of Tammany, under the direction of our "accomplished" Mayor, ORANGE S. WINANS is spoken of this week as the one "brave man on the Republican side of the Legislature," and the one "honest Radical in the State of New-York." Tammany naturally praises all rogues, since by roguery it lives. If it could have its own way, all Republicans would be "brave and honest" after the model of WINANS—and the Tammany Republicans are doing their best to accommodate it. A man's sense of honor, however, must be rather blunted when he comes out voluntarily to sing the praises of a rascal who is regarded by all intelligent and honest Democrats with disgust.

The cruel slaughter of the Apache Indians at Fort Grant, in Arizona—the first of that tribe that had ever been induced to submit to any of the restraints of civilized life—is not without its supporters. A portion of the local Press of the Territory indorses the outrage, and two papers published at Tucson, near Fort Grant, bring the usual charges of theft and murder against the Indians. It is not denied, however, that Lieut. WHITMAN had both the means and the will to discover and punish the offenders, as in several cases he has done. The Press of the locality probably fairly represents the spirit by which it is surrounded. In this case, it affords a striking proof of the difficulties the present Administration has to meet in its humane and wise Indian policy.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Attempted Revolution in Peru—The Approaching Presidential Contest—Hurricane in Chili—Affairs in Guatemala and Bolivia.

From the Panama Star & Herald.

On the morning of May 12, rumors were circulating in Callao that a party of armed men had attempted to take possession of the two most important vessels of the Peruvian Navy, and that in the struggle some lives had been lost on both sides, and several persons wounded. The real facts of the case seem to have been, that on the night of the 11th inst., the Prefecture received information that there was a plot to board and capture the iron-clad steam-ship *Independence* and the monitor *Huascar*. It is even said that a list of the persons who would make the attempt was also furnished. The commanders of each of the said vessels were immediately informed and put upon their guard. Guided by the list of names furnished, such as belonged to ships-of-war in the harbor were captured and put in prison. On shore an individual was captured upon whom were found the plan and instructions which were to be followed in making the attempt. Owing to this document, it was discovered that the signal to be made on board by those belonging to the conspiracy was that one of the ship's mast-head lights would be lowered at the right time for attack. The commander of the *Independence*, seeing that the conspirators did not come, caused the signal to be made. Soon after a boat appeared coming from shore, but before arriving fell in with the boat from the *Independence* which had been sent to aid the *Maranon* in securing her cables. The boat from shore on being hailed did not answer, but made off, closely followed by the boat of the *Independence*. Finding themselves about to be overhauled, several shots were fired at the latter, by which a sailor was wounded in the boat of the *Independence*. The unknown boat then made for the United States store-ship *Onward*, on board of which the party took refuge. In the meantime another boat approached the *Independence* on its way from the *Apurimac*. It contained two officers, and being seen was captured by the former. On the 12th, the Commandant General of the Navy sent a requisition on board of the *Onward* for the criminals who had taken refuge on board. The commander of the latter asked to be allowed to consult with the American Minister at Lima. It was finally agreed to deliver them up to the Peruvian authorities, which was done at 4 P. M., and they were conveyed to the arsenal. The prisoners are thirteen in number. Among them two persons are well known, one being GREGORY PEREZ, a retired Captain of the Navy and at present chief of a mercantile house in Callao, the other a Major called MARQUINA. The President of the Republic, accompanied by two of his Ministers, arrived by express train to Callao on the night of the 12th. The exact extent of the plans of the revolutionists had not been divulged.

THE PERUVIAN ELECTIONS.

It appears that Mr. PARDO, the prominent candidate for the next Presidency of Peru, has at last met with an opponent who is straining every nerve to prove himself worthy of his adversary's steel. Dr. MANUEL TORIBIO URETA, for many years Attorney-General of Peru, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, and the former occupant of high places of trust and confidence, is the chosen favorite of the opposition party. Of the elements composing this party it is difficult to speak. Both organizations term themselves civil in contradistinction to the military power, hitherto dominant, but the supporters of Dr. URETA may be classed as those who view with dismay the advanced political opinions of Mr. PARDO, and who fear any deviation from the conservative line of policy so dear, especially to the strong Church party. Strange to say, nevertheless, this powerful organization has not as yet declared its sympathies for any candidate in particular, but seems to be waiting and considering from which ticket the greatest advantages may be gained for its views and interests. Mr. PARDO, in spite of this opposition, is still indefatigable in his labors of organization, and receives daily, from all quarters of the Republic, warm protests of adhesion and support. By far the most responsible and respectable portion of the citizens of Lima are openly in his favor, and from this may be deduced the general sentiments. The recent abortive attempt at revolution in the bay of Callao has been of great service to the Government, since it has not only called to light the strong disapprobation of the people against all such revolutionary movements, but at the same time, by its ridiculous termination, has cast a dampening cloud over the prospect of any future attempts of a like character. The would-be revolutionists are now amusing themselves in a cavalry barrack in Lima, playing with the iron ornaments which profusely adorn their limbs.

HURRICANE IN CHILI.

A severe hurricane swept over the extreme Southern provinces on the 17th and 18th of May, causing some damage on shore and afloat. In some parts of Valdivia the inhabitants feared to remain in their houses, and many persons passed the night of the 17th in the open air. The bark *Matias Salvenius* was driven on shore at Carampangue, and the return to this port of the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Valparaiso* was delayed considerably in consequence of the gale. At Ancud some small craft was driven on shore, and some damage was done to several houses.... A body of about sixty Indians, headed by the cacique NANCUCHEO, fell suddenly upon a settlement at Chumilco, on the night of the 14th ult. They killed several settlers, and carried off captives eight women and children. They also drove off a large number of cattle, and before leaving for their hiding-places in the hills they set fire to a number of houses. Full particulars of this affair are not yet to hand, but enough is known to lead to the belief that the raid was marked by very great atrocities. The Indians effected their retreat without molestation.

TROUBLES OF GUATEMALA.

An anti-Government revolution, headed by GARCIA GRANADOS, was progressing in this State, and the revolutionary forces had taken possession of Escuintla, a town between the capital and the port of San José. The general idea seemed to be that the revolution was gaining and that the stability of the present Government was in danger. Don JUAN VITERI had united his party with the forces of the revolutionists under GRANADOS. The number of the *Official Gazette* of May 1 pretended to despise the whole movement, qualifying Don JUAN VITERI and his party as a set of vagabonds, whom Col. CALONGE, of Huehuetenango, had been sent to disperse and capture. The situation of the Government is no doubt more serious than is allowed to appear, but further information is necessary to know the true and exact situation of affairs in that Republic. A file of the *Official Gazette*, up to the 14th of May, throws no further light on the subject.

AFFAIRS IN BOLIVIA.

This Republic, according to our late exchanges from the South, has not altogether settled into quietude and order. The Indians of Huancané are still troublesome, and evidently full of the idea that they have been deprived of lands that belong to them. They have taken possession of several *haciendas*, built huts and placed their own cattle on them, against the will of the owners. The sub-Prefect had notified the Government that the Indians of Huancané had assembled in large parties on the hills, armed with clubs and rifles, the chiefs being distinguished by green bands.... As to the political situation, a correspondent in La Paz says that everybody expected the fall of MELGAREJO, by showing his successors what they ought to avoid, would improve the country and put an end to partisan revenge. The triumph of the 15th of January has not been productive of all the good expected from it. Many of the leading men are already adopting lines of conduct which can lead to no good. Anarchy still reigns. In spite of the proclamations and protests of Col. MORALES, that the people should be left at complete liberty in the exercise of their rights, even in view of the celebrated words, "less government and more liberty," the appearances ahead are stormy. During the struggle Col. MORALES was surrounded by men of all shades of political color. Since the victory, opinion has divided into an infinity of sections, all of which united to overthrow MELGAREJO; that effected, the cohesion ceased, and Col. MORALES probably has fewer supporters than any one else. The candidates at present are Col. MORALES, ADOLFO BALLIVIARO, and some in favor of QUEVEDO. In Cochabamba and Oruro there is MENDOZA DE LA TAPIA, in Potosi and the South Gen. CAMPERO. As there is no prospect of agreeing on any one candidate, the electionary contest is looked forward to with fear. CAMPERO and BALLIVIARO are thought to have the best chances, but it is not likely that their ambition will be satisfied by a patriotic and peaceful resignation of the reins of power. The National Assembly was to be installed at Sucre.

Mr. Thurlow Weed.

From the Rochester Democrat.

THURLOW WEED was in Albany on Thursday, making preparations for his departure for Europe on the 15th. A year ago his health was quite delicate, but now it is much improved, and it is hoped that a sea-voyage will add still more to his strength. He will be accompanied by his daughter HARRIET, whose devotion to her father forms a rare and beautiful example of absorbing filial affection, impelling to the faithful discharge of filial duty. Constant and unwearied in her labors of love, it is no wonder that there should exist between father and daughter a tenderness of feeling and an unreserved consecration to each other's happiness so worthy of record and emulation as to justify this invasion of their privacy. We hope the object of the voyage may be fully realized, in the further recuperation of the health of Mr. WEED. His services to his country, and to the Republican Party, entitle him to the deepest interest and the heartiest wishes of the nation. He made mistakes; who does not? But was he not, also, broadly generous; nobly unselfish; devoted to the right as he saw the right; sagacious, far-seeing, able? Are not these qualities illustrated in his life in a large degree, mixed though they undoubtedly were with the common dross which clogs all humanity? Undoubtedly. Then let the hearts of the American people earnestly wish him every favor.

THE COMING PRINCE.

Official Notification of His Visit to the United States.

Preparations for a Grand Reception—The General Programme to be Pursued on His Arrival—A Review, An Excursion, and a Ball at the Academy of Music—Full List of the Different Subcommittees.

In April last, the first intimation of the visit to this country of the young Russian Grand Duke ALEXIS, or Prince ALEXEI ALEXANDROWITCH, as he is called at the Imperial Court, was exclusively published in the TIMES. It was at first expected that his Imperial Highness would depart for America sometime in July, but it afterward transpired that the preparations in Russia for the journey, which were on a scale befitting the illustrious traveler, could not possibly be completed until the latter part of August. No sooner were the citizens of New-York informed of the intended visit of the young Grand Duke, than steps were at once taken by a number of the most eminent citizens to give the handsome young Prince a right royal reception. At first a few gentlemen, among whom were Gen. ASPINWALL, Mr. HENRY CLEWS, Mr. A. BIERSTADT, Mr. HOWARD POTTER, and Gen. BARLOW, met together at the Brevoort House, and formed a permanent organization, with the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee:

W. H. Aspinwall, Chairman; M. H. Grinnell, E. W. Stoughton, W. B. Duncan, I. McDowell, U. S. A., S. W. Godon, U. S. N., R. Lenox Kennedy, W. T. Blodgett, J. Taylor Johnston, L. P. Morton, A. Bierstadt, Henry Clews, R. H. Macy, S. L. M. Barlow, Theodore Roosevelt, Lloyd Aspinwall, Howard Potter, Jas. E. Montgomery.

Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL was chosen permanent President, Mr. R. W. HOWES Treasurer, and Mr. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY Secretary.

The Committee went zealously to work, and the simple perusal of the names would give full assurance that they intended there should not be anything niggardly in New-York's ovation to the representative of the Majesty of the great Empire of Russia, for whom the people of this country entertained such cordial feelings of kindliness. Both the Executive and the Reception Committees, though accomplishing a great deal, have not entirely perfected the arrangements for the grand affair, as it is their intention to omit nothing that will tend to make the reception of the Grand Duke ALEXIS worthy of our people and the occasion. Enough, however, has been done to show clearly the general programme to be adopted. Off Sandy Hook the Imperial fleet will be met by the United States Squadron, the flag-ship of which will fly the broad pennant of the ranking officer in the United States Navy, Admiral PORTER. One of the large Sound steamers will convey the Reception Committee on the part of the citizens, besides a number of invited guests, among whom will be the Mayor of New-York, the Governor of the State, with his full staff, not to forget the bevies of beauties in the persons of the wives and daughters of the invited guests.

As before mentioned in these columns, the Grand Duke ALEXIS is said to be strikingly like his illustrious grandfather, the Emperor NICOLAS, who was regarded in his day as decidedly the handsomest man in Europe, but as comely and graceful as the young Prince is represented to be, he is spoken of as being very diffident, especially in the company of ladies, and it is not unlikely that the first blaze of Western beauty which will meet his Imperial gaze—for everybody has been invited, and everybody will be sure to go—will be an event which the distinguished young officer of the Russian Navy will doubtless remember to the latest hour of his life. Steaming up the Narrows and through the lines formed by the United States reception fleet, the Imperial steam corvette *Bogatir*, flying the pennant of Vice-Admiral POSSIET, will be convoyed by a steamer belonging to the United States Squadron, which will be followed by the Imperial steam-frigate *Svetlana*, with the illustrious visitor and his suite of noblemen and gentlemen on board. The steam-gun boat *Abreck* and the steam-frigate *Wssdnik*, completing the Russian fleet, will follow immediately in the wake of his Imperial Highness' frigate, which will receive its first greeting from America in the combined salvoes from the fortifications and the vessels of war as they pass in review. At the man-of-war anchorage the Grand Duke and suite will be taken on board the reception steamer of the citizens, the cabin of which will be fitted up in the most gorgeous style expressly for the occasion. The steamer will land at the Battery, where the Imperial visitor will be formally received by the Mayor, welcomed to the City, and escorted by the First Division National Guard up Broadway to Ninth-street, to Fifth-avenue, and his apartments at the Brevoort House.

In the evening there will be a magnificent banquet given his Imperial Highness, the noblemen and gentlemen attached to his staff, and the officers of the visiting fleet, at Delmonico's. The next day, if the President of the United States is still at Long Branch, the Grand Duke, as the representative of his august father the Emperor of Russia, will pay a formal visit to the head of the American nation. During his stay Prince ALEXIS will visit the Navy-yard, inspect the fortifications in the harbor and review the United States troops stationed at each. There is also to be a grand breakfast at Jerome Park, which is gotten up under the auspices of Messrs. DUNCAN and STOUGHTON, and Gen. ASPINWALL, and will be one of the most pleasing features of the numerous acts of hospitality which will be extended to the Russian visitors. Another interesting feature in the programme is an excursion up the Hudson and a visit to West Point. Gen. IRWIN McDOWELL, Mr. BARLOW and Mr. L. P. MORTON have this in charge, and propose making it a splendid affair. Two or three days after the arrival of the distinguished stranger, there is expected to be a general parade of the Fire Department, which will doubtless prove a novel sight to His Royal Highness. But the grandest, the crowning act of hospitality on the part of the citizens of New-York to the Prince, will be a grand supper and ball at the Academy of Music. No expense will be spared, no pains that will not be taken—in fact nothing will be left undone to make this grand affair by far the grandest of the kind that has ever occurred on this continent. The gentlemen who have it in hand are among the wealthiest and most eminent in the City, and one of them yesterday remarked that he had not the slightest doubt but that the ball to the Russian Prince would be decidedly the most magnificent display ever witnessed on the floor of the Academy of Music, not excepting even the famous ball given the Prince of Wales.

Before the supper at the Academy of Music PAGE's celebrated painting of Admiral FARRAGUT lashed to the shrouds of the *Hartford* during the battle of Mobile Bay will be given in charge of the Grand Duke as a present to the Emperor ALEXANDER from the citizens of New-York. The picture, which cost over $20,000, is sent to the Czar of Russia as a token of the appreciation manifested by His Majesty's Government and people during the war for the Union, and also as an appropriate recognition of the hospitable courtesies shown by the civil authorities and naval officers to the late Admiral and his comrades during his visit to Russia. A magnificent scroll, with the names of the donors inscribed thereon, accompanies the gift. One of the most unique features among the numerous preparations that are being made is a collection of Imperial photographs, executed by FREDERICKS, in crayon, of the Russian Imperial family, prominent among which is a portrait of the Prince ALEXIS.

President GRANT, a few days ago, was officially notified through Secretary FISH by His Excellency M. CATACAZY, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, that the Grand Duke would do himself the honor of paying him a formal visit, and that the Russian fleet would leave Cronstadt so as to reach the American shore about the 1st of September. In the meantime the brilliant world of pleasure and fashion will have to remain content with the lesser lights of royalty in the persons of a few old German Dukes, the King of the Cannibal Islands and a sprinkling of monarchs retired from business.

Annexed is a list of the subcommittees for the different features of the hospitalities to be extended to Prince ALEXIS:

1. *Bay Reception.*—Subcommittee No. 1—On Reception Committee: Messrs. Montgomery, Macy and Roosevelt; Subcommittee No. 2—On Chartered Steamers: Messrs. Duncan, Johnston and Gen. Aspinwall; Subcommittee No. 3—On Press and Printing: Messrs. Bierstadt, Clews and Barlow; Subcommittee No. 4—On New-York Yacht Club: Messrs. Macy, Duncan and Blodgett; Subcommittee No. 5—On Ships in Port: Messrs. Grinnell, Potter and Howes; Subcommittee No. 6—On Excursion Steamers: Messrs. Aspinwall, Roosevelt and Montgomery; Subcommittee No. 7—On Government Vessels: Admiral Godon, Gen. McDowell and Mr. Howes; Subcommittee No. 8—On Music: Messrs. Barlow, Kennedy and Duncan; Subcommittee No. 9—On Military Escort: Gen. Aspinwall, Messrs. Howes and Montgomery; Subcommittee No. 10—On Badges and Decorations: Messrs. Stoughton, Bierstadt and Potter; Subcommittee No. 11—On Collation: Messrs. Morton, Clews and Blodgett; Subcommittee No. 12—On Invitations to Reception Steamer: Messrs. Grinnell, Stoughton and Montgomery.
2. *On Visits to Navy-yard and Public Institutions*—Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, Admiral Godon, Gen. McDowell, Messrs. Stoughton and Potter.
3. *On Breakfast at Jerome Park*—Messrs. Duncan, Stoughton and Gen. Aspinwall.
4. *On Excursion up Hudson River and Visit to West Point*—Gen. McDowell, Messrs. Barlow and Morton.
5. *On Fire Department*—Messrs. Macy, Roosevelt and Bierstadt.
6. *On Grand Reception, or Ball*—Subcommittee No. 1—On Building: Messrs. Johnston and Kennedy; Subcommittee No. 2—On Decorations: Mr. Bierstadt and Admiral Godon; Subcommittee No. 3—On Music: Mr. Blodgett and Gen. Aspinwall; Subcommittee No. 4—On Reception: Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, Grinnell, Stoughton and Gen. McDowell; Subcommittee No. 5—On Floor: Messrs. Duncan and Montgomery; Sub-Committee No. 6—On Flowers: Messrs. Barlow and Blodgett; Subcommittee No. 7—On Supper: Messrs. Morton and Clews; Subcommittee No. 8—On Invitations: Messrs. Roosevelt and Howes; Subcommittee No. 9—On Press, Printing and Badges: Messrs. Macy and Bierstadt; Subcommittee No. 10—On Police Regulations: Messrs. Potter and Barlow; Subcommittee No. 11—On Finance: Messrs. Clews and Potter.

WASHINGTON.

Disappointment in Store for Some Cuban Claimants—True Nature of the Convention with Spain—The Macartney Defalcation Case—Columbian College Law School—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There are two or three classes of Cuban claimants against Spain who are not at all suited by the provisions which our Government made for the Spanish Commission. A statement of the terms of the Convention raising the Commission, and of the nature of the cases of the dissatisfied claimants, will explain sufficiently their trouble. Spain agrees in the convention which Mr. SICKLES concluded, to pay all manner of claims, which could be sustained by proper evidence, of American citizens. But the agreement is explicit that claims shall be allowed to those who are bona fide citizens of the United States. Cases essentially like the following arise: A claim is put in, clearly made out in all particulars, in which are presented naturalization papers obtained ten, fifteen or twenty years ago. To our Government and to any person who sees the case as presented, it seems plain that it must be allowed. But when it comes to be pressed on the Spanish Government, it turns out that in the very next month after the naturalization papers were made out, the claimant went back to Cuba on a Spanish passport obtained from the Consul in New-York, registered himself as a Spaniard, took oath that he was a Spanish subject, and came back to the United States and traveled in Europe all the time on Spanish passports, and was perhaps an officer in Cuba, for which one qualification must be Spanish citizenship. Claimants of this class are not pleased with the Commission. Being alternately Spanish and American citizens, however convenient on some occasions, is not a help in speculation upon the difficulties of two nations. Another class of claimants who will not get anything out of the Commission are they who cannot prove that they were ever naturalized, or of whom just the reverse is established, whose complaint justly stated is that the United States will not interfere to prevent Spain from inflicting injustice. If she has inflicted it upon her own subjects, a kind of business which, if engaged in against the world, would give our Government lively employment. The statement in cases where public complaints have been made, is that certain claimants' property is embargoed by the Spanish authorities, instead of confiscated outright, and that the award of the Commission will not release it. In the cases of real American citizens the award of the Commission will release the property and secure proper damages for its use while held in embargo. But pretended American citizens, merely, who are the only ones from whom is heard any dissatisfaction, say truly that the Commission will not do them any good. Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, has taken all the cases of property embargoed belonging or alleged to belong to American citizens, and has secured the release in a great many cases; but he only advises, not dictates. Native Americans have not experienced much difficulty in these cases, though several of them will have valid claims for damages prior to the time of release.

THE POSTAL DEFALCATION.

The Law Department of the Government has all the facts relative to the defalcation of MACARTNEY, the disbursing officer of the Post-office Department, and at the proper time they will doubtless be made public. It is well understood that there are others as guilty in the matter as MACARTNEY, and in reality even more so, because they arranged the circumstance which led to misapplication of the public funds, but they are not officers of the Government, and probably the law cannot reach them. It appears from seemingly trustworthy information that some time ago MACARTNEY was induced to join five others in the purchase of what is called "The Gray Duke Marble Quarry." The six gave notes in payment in the expectation that they would resell the quarry before the notes became due, at a figure which would secure the payment of the liability, and leave a nice margin. This expectation was not met. The notes became due and then came the terrible temptation. MACARTNEY was the only hope of the band. They talked to him of the great fortune they were going to miss for the want of a little ready money for a short time, till pending negotiations could be concluded, exciting hopes in the breast of the disbursing officer till he yielded, and used in that speculation alone some $20,000, which is the greater part of the deficiency. The abundance of the charity of all who have known MACARTNEY is manifested in a general attempt to account for what they term the confusion in his accounts by derangement of his mind from disease; but the facts don't sustain that conclusion, though those who know best declare that he is not simulating insanity now, the exposure having really overthrown his reason, at least temporarily.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The annual Commencement of the Law Department of Columbian College takes place to-morrow night. The graduating class numbers sixty, and has members from fourteen or fifteen different States of the Union. Several of the graduates are clerks in the service of the Government, who have fulfilled their clerical duties and studied law at the same time. The annual address will be delivered by Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, and the address to graduates by Rev. G. W. SAMSON, President of the College. The prizes will be awarded by J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of State.

KUKLUX.

All the members of the Sub-Kuklux Committee are now here, except Mr. BECK, of Kentucky. Judge POLAND arrived this morning, and Mr. BECK is expected in a day or two. Considerable progress has been made in taking testimony of a general character. The money appropriated for the expenses of the Committee prevents the taking of testimony in respect of particular cases, except through subcommittees visiting the South, since to bring all the witnesses here, if the Committee desired it, would soon exhaust the appropriation for mileage. Yesterday United States Attorney CHAMBERLAIN, of North Carolina, and Judge WILLARD, of the Supreme Court, of the same State, were examined. Among the witnesses to appear this week are Mr. CORBIN, United States Attorney, Mr. TOMLINSON, of South Carolina, and Mr. FRENCH, a member of the Legislature of Mississippi.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, now in session in this city, to prepare new rules and regulations for the government of licensed pilots on vessels propelled by steam, have adopted a resolution continuing the rules now in operation until the new regulations under the recent act of Congress shall be completed and promulgated. The resolution has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has ordered the same to be submitted to all pilots on the lakes, the seaboard, and the Western rivers, immediately.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized HENRY E. SYMONS as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Savannah, Ga., and for any other ports in that State, and EARNEST VAN BRUYSEL as Consul of Belgium at New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 9, 1871.

The strike is nearly over, and the strikers are coming to their senses. I suppose there was some justice in this as in all other working men's rebellions, but more injustice and tyranny toward laborers willing and anxious to work on the old terms. Ah! the struggle is frightfully unequal now. What it may be in the future is "a question which may well give us pause." Perhaps the battle of Armageddon is to be fought between Capital and Labor. Now, the day-laborer, artisan, mechanic, miner, is practically a dependent—I had almost said a slave. The farmer is the only free working man. The master of a few acres of earth, he is independent of the world. When he strikes, it is always with effect—the hardest soil gives in to his demand. No agricultural crisis brings him a discharge without warning, and no quarter-day glooms before him, like a small doomsday, fearful to meet. His house may be humble and homely, but it is the castle of honor, the stronghold of security. His flocks may be small, his cattle few; but their faces are the faces of friends, and every flower of his fields comes up for him with a special message from the kindly heart of nature. He stands on his own land; it may not be wide, but the sense of possession hallows every foot of it. He may be able to count his trees, but they are more beautiful than all other trees; they strike their roots deep into his heart. He stands on his own land, in the pride of complete and sovereign manhood, and he owns down to earth's centre, and up to the stars.

Every year, at this season, when the blooming country around us makes itself felt in airy tides as the sea sends its influence and intimations into the very heart of your City; when we taste faint morning odors from unseen woodlands, the scent of blossoming clover and woodbine, from far-away hillsides and gardens, there come to me longings, Greeley-ish and anti-gregarious, for hillsides and gardens, trees and flowers, of my very own; longings to be waked in the morning by my own rooster, to hear my own hens cackle over my own eggs, my own cat-birds sing, my own cows low, and, best of all, my own horse neigh. But it is any of another sort for me. I have not yet preempted the six feet of ground that I must occupy some day, not far distant—one little spot on the wide breast of Mother Earth to nestle down into for the last sleep. I sympathize with those large land-holders who prefer to be buried on their own estates. A month or two ago, while traveling in New-Hampshire, I was shown the tomb of Gen. STARK, (MOLLY STARK's husband,) which is on his farm, in sight of the old homestead. He left directions that he should be buried on a high point, whence he could see the schooners go up and down his beloved Merrimac—a pleasant sight to him always. His last wish has since been defeated—at least, as far as the schooners are concerned—by a dam; something which the good old man did not anticipate after death.

But though the white sails go by no more, flashing in the sunlight, glimmering in the moonlight, the river keeps its old beauty, and the shore its old familiar loveliness for him, if he ever comes there to see.

At least it is pleasant to think of the old soldier as resting, pillowed on his own earth, watched over by his own trees, and with a coverlet of his own grass and daisies tucked down over him.

It has been for a week past awfully hot here—as profanely hot as Mr. BEECHER says he didn't say it was, in Brooklyn, several Summers ago, on that Sunday morning, which he is never allowed to forget. But we, on Capitol Hill, are wonderfully sustained and comforted by cool breezes morning and evening, and by the shade of our broad avenues and neighboring parks. We enjoy our fine old trees, unlike New-Yorkers and Philadelphians, who scent on the gale the ailantus, called, with a horrible irony, "the tree of heaven," or dodge and duck under the desiccated and dissected foliage of trees of another sort, in which "the worm dieth not." These lovely June evenings, all our public grounds are gay and attractive, with their clean turf, free to all weary feet, their flowers and fountains and flickering light and shade, and their hosts of happy children, white children, born to happiness; colored children, lately come into it, their faces shining with it, a sort of black sunshine. READE, you know, speaks of "black lightning." Thank Heaven, Congress did not take away all festivity and jollity; we can "be gay and happy still."

We had some remarkably fine amateur theatricals at Wall's Opera-house, last Thursday night, at which all did well, and Miss STOCKTON, Miss BRADY and Miss WARE, "excellent well." The performance was for the benefit of the Women's Christian Association. When in Boston I witnessed a similar entertainment, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. How odd it seems, to one who remembers the time when a "professing Christian" could not have gone into anything in the dramatic line, however mild and moral, without subjecting himself or herself to church discipline. I remember when the nice little Theatre, attached to Barnum's Museum, in Philadelphia, was called the "Lecture-room," and all entertainments on that stage went under the head of "Lectures." It was as good as a play to see the demure Quaker and the orthodox church-member sitting through the performance of the "Cricket on the Hearth," or "Uncle Tom," and getting as much good out of the play as out of a silent meeting or a Fast Day sermon, and almost as much enjoyment.

Well, the world must get on, if it has to run on the devil's tramways. I can but pity, though, the poor, timid conservatives, who, from some dull nook, see it going at such horrible break-neck speed, without power to stay it. On my late journey I was moved to silent laughter by catching sight, out of the car window, of three old mud-turtles, sitting side by side on a mossy log, in the midst of a little stagnant pool, watching the train as it thundered past. They wagged their heads in a grave, disapproving way, and I doubt not, had very decided and damaging opinions in regard to this fast age, rushing on to destruction, Atheism, Communism, and Women's Rights.

Yes, the world moves. I have to record, with pleasure and gratitude, that in the Internal Revenue Department a very important step has been taken in the direction of justice to women, in the matter of equal pay for equal services. Four lady clerks of eminent ability and worth, have, after long and faithful service, been promoted to first and second class clerkships. The lady who took the higher grade was subjected to a strict and unsparing examination of several hours, and passed without an error. Indeed, all the ladies had to undergo the same examination as the male clerks, or if anything, more severe and searching. They were questioned in notation, decimal and common fractions, book-keeping, percentage, discount, premium, brokerage, &c., in orthography and syntax, geography and the history of our own country, knowledge of the different branches of government, of official business—giving examples—art and science, composition, and knowledge of languages.

I have heard some amusing little anecdotes of the examination of the male clerks. One young gentleman being asked "What is the plural of it?" replied, "Its." Another to the question, "Where do the northern Lakes empty themselves?" answered, "Into the Gulf of Mexico." Yet another, to the question, "In what direction is the North Pole from London?" answered, "North-west." Two college graduates failed to pass just before the successful examination of the ladies.

Honor to Commissioner PLEASANTON, whose name has a pleasanter sound than ever before, and thanks to President GRANT, for putting the right man in the right place. I hope he has a few more of the same sort, who can do justly without hope of favor or reward. G. G.

YACHTING.

The Brilliant Programme of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Great Ocean Race for the "Wallack Cup"—The Prizes, the Courses and the Regulations.

There is no excitement so pleasurable, and certainly none so healthful, as skimming over the bright blue sea, under a bright sky, in a trim, taut-looking yacht. How gracefully the little craft, under a cloud of canvas filled by the gentle Summer south wind, glides from billow to billow, as though she were in truth a thing of life. See her as she bows majestically to that monster wave, and dashes the spray in myriads of scintillating brilliants around her beautiful head, and then trembles as she rises, like a frightened sea bird flushed from its briny covert. It is surely not necessary to be an experienced seaman or an enthusiastic yachtsman to appreciate such a spectacle with the same profound admiration as the turfman would view a superb thorough-bred with his beautiful figure still more beautiful to look upon warmed up under the excitement of the race, as he gallantly dashes in on the home stretch, the leading horse in a full field. That yachting is a fascinating amusement is certainly evidenced by the thousands who enjoy the hospitalities of the members of the Metropolitan Yacht Clubs on their annual cruises during the heated days of July and August. Any one who has sailed in foreign waters, skirted the shores of Africa, skimmed along over the placid Mediterranean, and glided over the lovely Bay of Naples or the beautiful Adriatic, under the grandest of Italian skies, can appreciate to the fullest the ineffable delights of this most enjoyable of all amusements, but he needs no argument to convince him that there is no harbor in the world, with possibly the exception of the Bay of Naples, which presents such a lovely and enchanting view as that of the City of New-York, and surely none which offers such superb inducements for the gratification of the yachtsman. See it as it stretches away toward the Narrows, on a bright Summer day, one great burst of effulgence, in sheets of emerald, of purple and of gold, dotted here and there with the white wings of commerce languidly moving over the illuminated expanse, while a hundred trim little yachts, their sails shimmering in the light, dart across the golden belt in the dim distance. To make the picture perfect, you have the highlands of Staten Island on the one side, and the populous precincts of Kings on the other, with its numberless villas embowered in a perfect forest of bloom. Nature all around you abounds in the most brilliant and variegated chromatic splendor, and Art has not been slow in following its example.

THE YACHT FLEETS.

Often has this lovely sheet of water been the scene of imposing spectacles and triumphant celebrations attributable to circumstances fresh in the memory of all who had the pleasure of witnessing them; but decidedly the greatest of these, far surpassing all others, have been due to some gallant contest between the yachting fleets of New-York and vicinity. Long will be remembered the great international regatta and race for the Queen's Cup on the 8th of August last, and the deep interest and excitement it inspired among the entire community. It is needless to picture the scene still so fresh in the minds of almost every one, yet the spectacle of the sixteen American, and the plucky little English yacht, and the bay swarming with immense steam-ships, ferry-boats, and a miniature composed of every conceivable craft, the monster multitude eager with expectation, are features of the great event that will never be buried in oblivion.

RENEWED LIFE IN YACHTING.

As a stimulus to American yachting there is hardly any doubt but that victory was by far the greatest triumph it ever achieved; for public feeling was deeply aroused, and the interest manifested by all was deep and sincere. Since that important event every yacht club in the country has received new life, and has made rapid strides in building up a navy of fast-sailing cutters of which America may well feel proud. Increase in membership and in number and size of yachts has followed so fast that today is an eventful epoch in the history of this most delightful and healthy amusement. Notes of preparation come from every seaport along the entire stretch of the North American coast, and from them it appears that the season of 1871 will be fraught with regattas, matches and cruises of such an extent and unparalleled grandeur as to surpass all similar spectacles in yachting history in this country or abroad.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Foremost among the yachting associations, the parent organization, the New-York Yacht Club, has, since last year, been increased by several new and very large yachts, while many old favorites, and those whose names are almost synonymous with victory, have received such extensive alterations that intimate friends would not now know them. And the fleet—fifty-four as brave vessels as ever bounded over billow—are ready or nearly ready for the opening yachting event of the season with them. This, the annual regatta of the Club, will take place on Thursday, June 22, and never were there such energetic arrangements being made by all owners for the event, and never will the fleet have been in better condition than at that time. To witness this event and scan the yachts in racing clothes, for the first time this year, it is safe to say will draw together tens of thousands, a gathering of humanity and a concourse of boats of every character which in no small degree will compare as a nautical spectacle with the great race for the *America's* cup, last year. There will be a fleet of splendid specimens of naval architecture among the new yachts to inspect. The new *Columbia*, fair as naval art can devise and skillful handiwork produce, will side by side be, with the new *Rambler* and *Wanderer* and the taut and saucy *Vixen*, *Ariadne* and *Dolphin*, all to try for the first time their sailing qualities in a regatta. Then, greatly changed since last year, the old favorites—*Phantom*, *Palmer*, *Alice*, *Madeleine* and others—may be scanned at anchor near the dainty little *Magic*, the *Sappho* and *Dauntless*.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Regatta Committee of the Club—Messrs. PHILIP SCHUYLER, STUART M. TAYLOR and W. BUTLER DUNCAN—have issued the programme for the event, and it embraces seven magnificent prizes, for which the yachts of the Club can compete, while two of them are open to American yacht clubs for competition, under certain restrictions. First on the list are those to be sailed for according to the rules of the Club, being as follows:

One for schooners..........Of the value of $250
One for first-class sloops..........Of the value of 150
One for second-class sloops..........Of the value of 100

Next are the prizes, the gift of Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, in the shape of two challenge cups, one for schooners and one for sloops, these being offered to be sailed for on the same day and over the same course, according to the rules of the Club, with allowance of time. The winners of these challenge cups are to hold the same for the term of thirty days after the race without liability to challenge, but after that date they are to hold the same subject to and in strict accordance with the deed of gift now in possession of the Club.

Following these are prizes contributed by members of the Club, in the shape of subscription cups, these being at the same time and over the same course, to be sailed for according to the rules of the Club, but without allowance of time. These are:

For schooners, one prize of the value of..........$500
For sloops, one prize of the value of..........400

The latter race will be open to all American yachts belonging to regularly organized clubs, of not less than fifteen tons measurement, according to the new rules of the New-York Yacht Club.

SAILING REGULATIONS.

The directions and course for the start of this important event are as follows:

A stake-boat will be anchored abreast of the lower landing, known as Vanderbilt's, Staten Island, about 200 yards from the shore, and another in an easterly line with this about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. Between these stake-boats the schooners will anchor in line about fifty yards apart. The first-class sloops will anchor in same manner, fifty yards apart, about 150 yards south of the schooners, and the second-class sloops in like manner fifty yards apart, about seventy-five yards south of the first-class sloops. In taking position in line each yacht may select its own in the order of its arrival at the anchorage. The committee boat will not undertake to tow yachts into position. Mainsails, foresails and gaff-topsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee. Yachts are required to carry their private signals at the main peak throughout the race. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to rule out all yachts not in position at the signal for the start, at 11 A. M. Yachts disobeying any of the foregoing directions, or any of the printed regulations of the Club, may be disqualified. The signal for preparing to start will be one gun from the Committee steamer, and after a brief interval the signal for starting will be a second gun from the same steamer.

COURSE TO BE SAILED.

The course will be from the anchorage to the buoy on the South-west Spit, passing it to the west and south, thence to the light-ship, rounding it to the northward and eastward, returning over the same course; passing to the east going and returning, of all the buoys on the west bank—viz., No. 13, No. 11 and No. 9—and to the westward of the inner flag-boat off Vanderbilt's landing.

The owners of yachts intending to enter their vessels for any of the foregoing prizes are requested to make their entries before 4 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 19, 1871, to the Secretary of the Club, Mr. C. A. MINTON, at his office, No. 26 Broad-street, New-York. But no yacht will be allowed to sail unless entered before 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst. All yachts must be remeasured according to the new rules of the New-York Yacht Club, adopted at the last general meeting, and their measurements handed in to the Secretary, before they can compete for any prizes. Each yacht-owner will be required to deposit the sum of $25 at the time of entry, in accordance with the rules of the Club.

Attention is invited to Rule No. 8 of the sailing regulations of the Club, which requires "that a true model of each yacht shall be deposited with the Secretary before she can be entered for any regatta." This rule will be enforced.

The steamer *Middletown*, provided for the exclusive use of the members of the Club and ladies accompanying them, will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 10½ o'clock. Before the start, the steamer will touch the lower landing of the Staten Island Ferry to receive members on board. After the race is over, the steamer will call there again to leave those wishing to return to the island.

The steamer *Seth Low*, furnished for the use of the Regatta Committee and members of the Press, will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 10 o'clock precisely.

Any information connected with the regatta desired of the Committee can be obtained by addressing them to the care of CHARLES A. MINTON, Secretary, No. 26 Broad-street, this City.

THE WALLACK CUP.

But this grand aquatic spectacle of the season, with all its delights and triumphs, will hardly have passed when another splendid contest will take place between the yachts of the New-York Club, it being no less than an ocean race from off Sandy Hook to Long Branch. This will occur on Saturday, June 24, and the yachting world and thousands of spectators will express their thanks to Mr. LESTER WALLACK, to whose liberality they will be indebted for the race, as that gentleman has provided the prize then to be sailed for, and known as the Wallack Cup. At this time the favorite Summer resort, Long Branch, will be thronged with those who love the sea-side, all of whom will have a magnificent view of the competitors turning the stake-boat at that point, as it will be anchored directly off the West End Hotel.

The Regatta Committee of the Club, in the matter of the latter race, which will be sailed for, with allowance of time, from the buoy off Sandy Hook (known as Buoy No. 5) to a stake-boat off Long Branch and return, have issued the following instructions:

Yachts will form in line near the buoy off the Hook (known as Buoy No. 5) at 10 A. M. on the day of the race, and will take a flying start at 11 A. M. from an imaginary line between that buoy and the Committee steamer, and will proceed to the stake-boat, rounding it to the eastward, anchored off the Stetson House, (West End Hotel,) Long Branch, and return to the starting point.

Yacht-owners desiring to compete for this prize will please make their entries at the office of the Secretary of the Club, No. 26 Broad-street, twenty-four hours before the race.

Private signals must be carried at the main peak throughout the race. Any yacht failing to comply with this regulation will be ruled out.

The attention of yacht-owners is solicited to the following resolutions, adopted at the general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held May 9, 1871, viz.:

First—That the Regatta Committee have in charge all the cup races of the year.

Second—That all yachts intended to be sailed for any cup must be entered twenty-four hours before the race, and their owners shall deposit with the Regatta Committee, as entrance money, $25, which will be appropriated to defray the expenses incident thereto—all excess over these expenses to be returned pro rata. And that the Regatta Committee be empowered to carry these resolutions into effect.

THE LOST CAUSE.

A Memorial Picnic in Mobile—Oration by Father Ryan—He Declares that His Hearers are All True to the Cause They Commemorate, and that it will yet have a Resurrection.

The Mobile *Register* of Wednesday morning last is very bitter, in some brief comments upon the observance of Decoration Day in the North, when the graves of the Union's loyal dead were strewn with flowers. In one instance, it asserts political harangues were belched forth over the graves of the dead soldiers. In the same paper we find an account of an extraordinary affair in Mobile, a sort of picnic, devised and carried out to raise money to erect a monument to "the martyred dead" of the city, "whose lives were freely given for the lost cause." The quotations are from the *Register*, which says: "It was one of the largest assemblages of the season, and fair women and innocent children in white draperies and bright colors made up some of the lights and shades of a beautiful picture. Music enlivened the scene until the time for the address of Father RYAN, whose welcome, beaming from every eye, was more expressive than words." He was introduced and said, apologetically, that to please those who desired to dance, his address should be short. He continued as follows, in the words of the *Register*, which denounces political harangues over the graves of the loyal dead:

"We should be thankful to the best Government the world ever saw, that we are allowed to amuse ourselves, and yet under our amusement to have a principle as permanent as the monument which the Association intend to build. He hoped it was not a Kuklux assembly which he addressed, as in such a case we might all be arrested under the beautiful law for such cases made and provided. He was not a Kuklux, whatever they might be, but he was, and was willing to be called a Confederate; nay, he had no objection to the good old name 'rebel.' There is in this day much talk of policy. There was a time when policy knelt at the throne of right; but now it had usurped the place of principle, and there were many who would make it kneel to and do the biddings of policy. Yet some of us still prefer principle to the cool calculations of policy, and in the spirit of this preference we meet now, not for enjoyment, under these green branches typifying the hope which animates us in our adherence to cherished principles, but with a higher object, which will hallow the amusements of the hour. That object is, to build a monument, not to illustrate the deeds of the men who wore the gray; these are beyond any human illustration; but to show that there were men brave enough to die for the principles they professed, and that there are others brave enough to build their monument. There is in the human heart an instinct to love the brave and true. It is sometimes hard to remember the past; to cling to buried times, to let memory, like a wearisome sentinel, pace up and down the valleys of the glorious past. But he felt that all those who had come to grace this assemblage were true to the cause that is now commemorated, and would pass by the throne of wrong to kneel, with prayer on their lips and tears in their eyes at the grave of right. In the fall of that cause principle did not go down. The surrender of swords was not the surrender of sentiments; it was only the policy of resistance that we surrendered; and when we did surrender, we appealed to that court where right is right, and as we lifted our manacled hands to that tribunal where right never pleaded in vain, we felt in our hearts that the day would come when the rock of wrong would be rolled away from the sepulchre of our hopes, and that for the Good Friday of our sorrows *there would be an Easter Sunday morning of resurrection for our dear Lost Cause.* * * * But he feared he might be too rash if he spoke longer. Captious ears might receive his remarks, and captious tongues might say that he *and they who gave him their applause* were not loyal—a very sweet word, and one which peculiarly means much. Sometimes concession to the present is apostacy to the past; but far be such a thought from us.

We are in gloom now, but the sun will yet rise on a bright morning, as sure as the sun rose after that sad April day, when LEE surrendered his untarnished sword to the weakest man that ever won ephemeral honors in this world. [Applause.] They had interrupted him. He did not mean any disrespect to Gen. GRANT; he granted him all he ought to get, and, as he permits us to assemble here, he thanked him for that. But as he might be interrupted again, and as he did not want to subject himself to another interruption, he would give way to the social enjoyments of the evening; but first, never let our hearts cease to throb with the memories of the past. We did once surrender a Fort Sumter, and over it waved the banner of the South. Here, in our hearts, is a Fort Sumter, and over it waves the flag of the stars and bars. All the storms of earth may beat against it, but it is impregnable. Never say 'surrender' to any foe. Let us keep our hearts unconquered, stand firm over the ruins of liberty and the graves of our heroes, and protest against any policy which would bid us neglect their memories. It's good to be loyal, but the best loyalty is our loyalty which centres where there is no mercenary consideration to attach it, on the brightest page of human history."

Another Gift by Mr. Salisbury to the Worcester Technical School.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, June 8.

The trustees of the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science held their annual meeting on Wednesday. After the transaction of business, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President of the Board, presented the institution with the sum of $10,000 as the foundation of a fund, the income of which is to be distributed among the graduates, as prizes for faithfulness and excellence in study and progress, at the discretion of the Board. This gift, added to former donations, swells the total benefactions of Mr. SALISBURY to the institution to the amount of over $120,000. Its endowment is now about $300,000, and, although it is a new institution, it is strong, in the ability and character of its teachers, as well as in its treasury.

EXECUTION IN ARKANSAS.

Two Negroes Hanged—The Sheriff Terribly Beaten by Them Previously—Anticipated Rescue.

A telegram from Memphis, Tenn., to the Cincinnati papers gives the subjoined particulars of the execution of two negroes, named HARRIS and ROSENBOROUGH, at Marion, Ark., on Friday, for murder:

At 12 o'clock the Sheriff went into their cell to prepare them for execution, when both set upon him and beat him severely. The assistance of a fellow-prisoner was called into requisition, and when about to enter the cell door, HARRIS struck him a fearful blow with a brick, breaking his jaw.

At this juncture the assistance of five men from this side of the river was tendered, and upon the approach of the first HARRIS struck at him with an iron bar three feet long and an inch wide, weighing eleven pounds, which was dodged. The others soon followed into the cell, and after a severe struggle, lasting nearly five minutes, both men were overpowered and brought out into the hall, where, the moment they saw the light of the sun, they began to pray loudly and sing; their entire demeanor changing almost instantly. This they continued while they were being tied, and until they reached the scaffold, whither they marched between a guard of whites and negroes, armed with shot-guns, rifles and pistols—the colored preachers in the meantime offering up prayers and exhortations.

Once upon the scaffold they were asked if they had anything to say, whereupon ROSENBOROUGH began speaking, and continued his remarks in a rambling, incoherent manner, praying and singing part of the time, for near half an hour, and making a full confession, giving in detail the manner in which he killed young FREEMAN, merely to obtain possession of two revolvers, and finally wound up by giving his hearers, particularly the colored portion, some wholesome advice. HARRIS then began and in the same strain, praying and singing at times, for thirty-five minutes, denying his guilt to the last.

The caps were then placed upon their heads and a prayer offered, the prisoners singing until the word "amen," when the trap was sprung at precisely 1¾, both men swinging off, and after a few convulsive shudders life was extinct. Their bodies remained suspended fourteen minutes, when they were cut down and placed in coffins and carried away. HARRIS was convicted of the murder of the owner of a trading-boat, a few miles above Marion, and, although protesting his innocence to the last, it is believed and almost known he was guilty.

Just before the last prayer was offered, ROSENBOROUGH whispered to the colored minister, asking him to prolong the services until sundown, intimating that they would be rescued by their brethren. Necessary precautions had been taken to prevent an outbreak or rescue. Excursion steamers ran from the city to Marion, eight miles above, carrying in all about 250 persons of all ages and color.

Weston's Walk—Progress of the Great Test of Endurance—A Match Against Time at the Empire Rink.

The feat which Mr. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON failed to perform last November, was again renewed this morning, at the Empire City Rink. The proposed feat consists in walking 400 miles in five consecutive days, the first 112 miles to be performed inside of twenty-four hours.

Mr. WESTON on this occasion placed himself under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, but he was obliged to relinquish the services of that gentleman, the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association having refused Mr. WOOD leave of absence. Mr. WESTON then selected Mr. CHARLES H. WINANS as his trainer, and placed himself unreservedly under his care.

WESTON is allowed only forty-five minutes rest for the first twenty-four hours. The first rest of five minutes when twenty-five miles shall have been traveled, and five minutes for every ten miles after. If he accomplishes the feat of walking 112 miles inside of twenty-four hours, he will be allowed a rest of five hours and twenty-five minutes, when he will continue his walk. On the second day after the first five miles shall have been walked, he will be allowed thirty minutes for breakfast, and after having walked fifteen miles, a further rest of five minutes. After the next ten miles he will be allowed half an hour for dinner. His food and drink for today will consist of crackers, cold tea, lemonade, beef-tea and raw eggs. He started this morning at 12½, dressed in a velvet suit, but, after the third circuit of the track had been made, he divested himself of his hat and vest. He started out at a very slow pace, but gradually increased it after the fourth circuit. The judges noted the time of each circuit—one-seventh of a mile, and called it out to WESTON as he passed the stand. The following is the rate at which Mr. WESTON traveled the first four miles:

FIRST MILE.

	M. S.		M. S.
1st Circuit	1:52	5th Circuit	1:43
2d Circuit	1:48	6th Circuit	1:42
3d Circuit	1:50	7th Circuit	1:40
4th Circuit	1:49		
Total			12:24

SECOND MILE.

8th Circuit	1:40	12th Circuit	1:38
9th Circuit	1:40	13th Circuit	1:39
10th Circuit	1:38	14th Circuit	1:39
11th Circuit	1:39		
Total			11:33

THIRD MILE.

15th Circuit	1:41	19th Circuit	1:39
16th Circuit	1:39	20th Circuit	1:38
17th Circuit	1:40	21st Circuit	1:37
18th Circuit	1:39		
Total			11:33

FOURTH MILE.

22d Circuit	1:40	26th Circuit	1:37
23d Circuit	1:38	27th Circuit	1:38
24th Circuit	1:39	28th Circuit	1:38
25th Circuit	1:38		
Total			11:38
Grand Total			46:58
Average			11:44

Should WESTON be able to walk 112 miles within twenty-four hours it is considered that he will be able to perform the remainder of his task of walking 288 miles in four days, or seventy-two miles a day, an average of three miles to the hour. There were not many present this morning when WESTON started. The judges are Messrs. Samuel B. Isaacs, George S. Blake, Thomas E. Morris, William S. Waterman, Maurice O. Crawford and Robert H. Black.

JOHN DIXON, aged thirty-two years, last evening, fell from the roof of No. 102 Washington-street, a distance of thirty feet, to the ground, and was seriously injured.

Anniversary Sermon at the Church on the Heights, Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. NOAH SCHENCK, last evening, preached a very eloquent sermon to the young ladies of Packer Institute, at the Church on the Heights, which was attentively listened to. To-morrow the opening exercises of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution commence.

For $1 50 per line we will insert an advertisement one month in twenty-one first-class Minnesota newspapers, including three dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 IN GOLD DRAWN every seventeen days. Prizes cashed. Information furnished. The HIGHEST RATES PAID FOR DOUBLOONS, SPANISH BANK BILLS, BONDS, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A Lady who was 30 was taken for 18 after a few weeks' use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. It is perfectly harmless—obliterates tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, &c., and makes the complexion very beautiful. So does LYON'S KATHAIRON the hair. It has been tested for twenty years; is the best hair preserver and dressing in the world.

Nights of Painful Watching with Poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Parasols and SUN UMBRELLAS now offering at greatly reduced prices. Llama and thread lace Parasol Covers, and fine ivory handles. Swiss Ribbons, Collars, Neck Ties, Fans, &c., at extremely low prices. FRIEND PITTS, No. 363 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

Is Your Home Protected from Robbers?—Electricity, as has been successfully applied in the use of E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH for the last ten years, is the only protection that has never been broken through by burglars. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Removal.—T. M. LEWIS, late Lewis & Secord, has removed to 731 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.

Tin-Lined Lead Pipe is a Block-Tin pipe, heavily coated with solid lead. By its use iron-rust, lead, and zinc poison are all avoided, and general health promoted. Price 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail, free. Address the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 213 Centre-st., New-York. Also, manufacturers of block-tin pipe, sheet-lead, lead pipe, solder, &c. Orders solicited.

MARRIED.

AIKEN—BARNES.—On Thursday, June 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Jas. Aiken, assisted by Rev. E. G. Parsons, GEORGE E. AIKEN, of New-York, to EMILY B., daughter of Luther Barnes, Esq., of Boston.

DIED.

BRIGHAM.—On Saturday, June 10, 1871, suddenly, BIRDIE L., youngest daughter of Susan C. and the late Dr. A. Brigham, of Utica, N. Y.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Dr. D. T. Brown, 117th-st. and 11th-av., on Monday, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, June 10, E. C. COOK, M. D., aged 71 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. P. Durbin, No. 219 West 12th-st., on Tuesday morning, 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

DENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 11th inst., MARY LOUISA, wife of Israel Denton, aged 45 years.
Funeral services will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Denton, No. 149 Skillman-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Huntington, Long Island, for interment.

EDGE.—At Jersey City, Sunday morning, June 11, B. O. EDGE, in his 63d year.
Funeral notice hereafter.

HIGH.—At Streator, Ill., the 6th inst., Rev. E. SCUDDER HIGH, aged 36.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12½ P. M.

KILPATRICK.—In Yorkville, on Sunday morning, June 11, EMMA JANE, daughter of Robert and Martha Kilpatrick.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 East 88th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 13, at 2 o'clock.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 10, JOHN LEWIS, in the 61st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 131 Commerce-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

RANDOLPH.—On Saturday, June 10, STEPHEN, only son of the late Stephen and Letitia F. Randolph, of New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 27th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place on Monday, the 12th inst., at 9½ A. M., from the residence of his uncle, Wm. H. Hays, No. 12 East 35th-st. His remains will be taken in the 12½ train from foot of Desbrosses-st., to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.
Terre Haute, Ind., papers please copy.

REID.—In Lincoln, Ill., on the 31st of May, Mrs. SOPHIA H. REID, relict of Edward Reid, formerly of this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL.

The author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., may be daily consulted at his office,
NO. 30 EAST 17TH-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway.
As during the past sixteen years of his practice in New-York, Dr. LIGHTHILL continues to devote his attention exclusively to the treatment, relief and cure of DEAFNESS, CATARRH, diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, and all OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES.
Those who place themselves under his care may rest assured of receiving every benefit which can possibly be derived from scientific and skillful treatment, a comprehensive experience and unremitting attention.
References of success of the highest and most unexceptionable character will be cheerfully furnished.
Reception hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Liver is an organ of great importance, so far as a healthy digestion and proper nutrition of the body are concerned. The fact is, that a large majority of all the diseases to which the human family is liable are caused by a deranged action of the Liver, and consequent impaired digestion and imperfect nutrition. It is a well-known truth, that a disordered Liver will cause an almost infinite variety of diseases, and create almost every conceivable symptom that disease in its protean form presents; hence the great importance of a healthy action of the Liver in order to keep the system free from disease, and, as a consequence, a good digestion, perfect nutrition, and a good old age are the results.
In past ages, for disordered Liver, mercury, in some of its forms, was regarded as the only remedy; but as this drug acts upon all the secretions alike, and being a mineral poison, its use would produce salivation and a breaking down of the vital powers.
A desideratum, long desired, was to discover a remedy for disordered Liver that was as efficacious as mercury and free from any of its injurious results. After long and patient research in the vegetable kingdom, Schenck's Mandrake Pills were discovered, having for their base the Podophyllum Peltatum of botanists, but known in common parlance as Mandrake, combined with other equally efficacious vegetable ingredients, which is peculiar to Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and cannot be found in any other preparation.
These Pills have been very extensively used for years, and never have failed to relieve all derangements and disorders of the Liver, as thousands of living witnesses can testify. In all the instances where they have been used, either by the smallest child, most delicate lady, or robust man, have they ever produced any injurious effects, but, on the contrary, the most disordered liver, in thousands of cases, by the use of the Pills, has been made to secrete a healthy bile, as has been seen in the evacuations, restoring this most important organ to a healthy condition, giving to the hitherto unfortunate invalid restored health, freedom from despondency, peace of mind, and renewed happiness and pleasure in life.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Your attention is directed to an
EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF BOOKS now on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, the *whole to be sold by auction without reserve for foreign account*—June 13 and 14. This is one of the finest collections of books ever offered for sale in this country, of standard, rare, curious and superbly illustrated books, mostly in elegant bindings, and many of which are rare and some unique. Catalogues ready.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF FURNITURE,
consisting of drawing-room, parlor, library and bedroom suites, at F. KRUTINA'S Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., New-York.
N. B.—Bank and private offices fitted up. Prices defy competition.

SERENADE TO HON. HORACE GREELEY by the Union Republican General Committee, on MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at the Lincoln Club Rooms, No. 37 Union-square. If the weather should prove stormy it will take place the next fair evening.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
GEORGE F. COACHMON, Secretary.

GENTS' PEARL CASSIMERE HATS, FIVE DOLLARS. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the IIId, Vth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 34 Canal-st., corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the [illegible] of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.
BLANCHE GILROY.
A GIRL'S STORY.
By MARGARET HOSMER.
Author of "The Morrisons," "Ten Years of a Lifetime," &c.
12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.
A delightfully entertaining story, fresh in incident and piquant in style.
EPISCOPALIANISM.
In Three Parts.—I. Episcopalianism in its own Dress. II. Episcopalianism in Borrowed Robes. III. Episcopalianism at the Confessional. By Rev. B. B. BARBERY. 12mo. Fine cloth. 75 cents.
STATE OF THE DEAD.
By Rev. AARON WALK. Second edition. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 25.
For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.
TOM PIPPIN'S WEDDING.
A NOVEL.
By the author of
"The Fight at Dame Europa's School."
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee on Reorganization will meet at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on the evening of TUESDAY, June 13, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, to revise the roll. All parties interested are hereby notified to appear. WM. GEARRE, Secretary. J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., Chairman.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A list of the Republican electors enrolled in this District is now open for inspection at No. 2,264 3d-av. JOHN A. HAGGERTY, Chairman. WM. HAW, Jr., Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, (June 10,) JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house and lot, located on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 200 feet west of First-avenue, for $11,250; purchaser, J. L. GARDNER. The same auctioneer adjourned the legal sale of property on Fortieth-street, east of Ninth-avenue, until June 26th, and at the same time informed us that the suit involving the title to the real estate on Centre and Park streets had been settled. No further business was transacted.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

During the past week the volume of business transacted at the Exchange has been large, and the attendance of buyers and others on business days correspondingly increased. The total value of City property sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 10, is represented by the figures $560,700, an increase of $[illegible] over the business of the previous week, ending Saturday, June 3, when the aggregate sales reached the sum of $195,[illegible]. The totals for each day that sales are effected were as follows: Monday, June 5, $6,800; Wednesday, June 7, $188,610; Thursday, June 8, $3[illegible]; Saturday, June 10, $11,250; aggregate as stated, $560,700. The auctioneers conducting the sales made at the Exchange during the week have been V. K. Stevenson & Co., B. P. Fairchild, Muller, Wilkins & Co., and Joseph McGuire.

The principal auction of the week, and one attracting from real estate investors great attention, has, as is well known, been the extensive sale of lots belonging to the Dyckman estate, sold by order of the executors of ISAAC DYCKMAN, deceased, and embracing the disposition of the remaining and last portion of this valuable estate, of which three sales have been heretofore effected. The result of this transaction, which was consummated on Wednesday and Thursday, has already been reported in detail. The general aggregate is as follows: Total number of lots and plots sold on Wednesday, June 7, 224; amount realized, $177,610. Total number of lots sold Thursday, June 8, 324; amount realized, $324,740; whole number of lots disposed of, 548; aggregate of sale, $502,350. As to the prices obtained, they are considered by the owners of the property to have been low, while by those conversant with real estate matters they are termed fair. It was expected prior to the auction that a greater advance on the figures of the previous sales would be shown, but, as it seems, the opinion was not well founded. In our judgment, the sale was a good one. In regard to the realty there is no doubt as to its intrinsic worth and prospective value, while at the same time it is almost a certainty that the purchasers at this sale will in the end realize a very handsome profit from the investment. Meanwhile, however, much has to be accomplished before this will be achieved. The land at present is unproductive, and time is required before, either for business or other purposes, the property sold last week will be in active demand. Should the Viaduct Railway be successfully carried through, the operations at Hell Gate prove a success in opening the channel for safe navigation, and the contemplated public improvements at the other end of the island all completed, then will the land sold on Wednesday and Thursday rise so rapidly in value as to prove a fortune in the hands of the investors. But even without these stimulants to progress, let those who bought but possess their souls in patience, and the natural growth and expansion of the great City will in time absorb this property, so that if desired it may be sold at an advance which will repay the owners with interest. The future of New-York is assured, and if we may judge at all of the time to come by the past, an investment in City property at any price is the most secure and safe which can be made. All that is wanted is the ability to hold, for with this ability, as a rise in values is morally certain, success is almost certain to follow. The recent sale at the Exchange was admirably and rapidly conducted, and a great share of the success is due to the tact and business ability displayed by JOHN H. WILSON, the auctioneer in charge.

SUBURBAN AND OTHER SALES.

In the matter of suburban auctions, several have taken place during the past week which have been attended with a moderate degree of success. The following are the most noteworthy: At Bergen Heights, Jersey City, N. J., two houses and twenty-seven lots, sold on Wednesday, June 7, by S. Dingee & Co., for $40,475, a good sale. At Fordham, Westchester County, 205 lots, sold Thursday, June 8, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., for $22,100. Prices generally considered low. At West Bergen, Jersey City, N. J., twenty lots, sold on same day last named, by LEWIS E. WOOD, for $9,710, prices not satisfactory. Total value of suburban property reported sold for week ending Saturday, June 10, $81,285. Total value reported for week previous, ending Saturday, June 3, $88,225; decrease, $6,940.

In regard to Brooklyn real estate, quite an extensive sale was conducted by J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, on Wednesday, June 7, at which property in that city, principally improved, was sold to the value in the aggregate of about $35,000.

SALES OF THE WEEK.

For the present week the sales projected at the Exchange and in the way of suburban transactions are many of them of importance and worthy the attention of capitalists. This is particularly the case with the auctions of today. For full particulars in regard to the proposed business for the week, reference is made to the list appended. During the next six days sales will be held as follows, at which the real estate described in detail will be offered by various auctioneers on the days named and in the manner noted:

Today, Monday, June 12.

By V. K. STEVENSON & Co., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at an executors' sale, by order of the Supreme Court, the entire block, comprising twenty-seven City lots, lying between Tenth-avenue and the Grand Boulevard, and bounded on the north and south respectively by Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets. The lots are all full-sized, and from their location now as well as prospectively, very valuable. The same firm will in addition, at the same time, offer for sale at public auction the following property: Three-story high-stoop double dwelling-house, and eight full lots of ground, four of them fronting on Sixtieth-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running through to Sixty-first-street, the other four fronting on the street last named. Also five lots, each 20 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; one lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, overlooking Central Park; one lot, 50 by 150, on the east side of Broadway, near Naegle-avenue, and one plot of ground, 100 by 350, on the north side of Naegle-avenue, near Ellwood-street. The two lots last named were sold at the first sale of the Dyckman estate, in October, 1868. From the character of the property to be offered, as above noted, it will readily be seen that the transaction is one possessing superior merit.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., on the ground, at 12¼ P. M., 150 choice building plots, located respectively on Donaldson, Passaic and Newark avenues. All the property is situated "on the heights," is greatly improved, and in all respects a first-class investment. The Park, lying as it does on the line of two great railways, is accessible to the Metropolis by numerous trains daily, being distant only forty minutes, and may therefore be almost considered within the city limits. The success which has attended the two previous sales at Rutherfurd, conducted by the Messrs. MELLICK is well nigh a sure guarantee for an equally favorable result today, while it may be added that the lots now referred to are considered more desirable than any heretofore sold, also that this being the closing out auction it is the last opportunity presented for purchasers desiring to locate in this vicinity. For the convenience of buyers a special train will leave the foot of Chambers and Twenty-third streets (per ferry) at 11¼ A. M., for which free passes can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

By ALDRIDGE & WOOD, at Hudson City, N. J., on the ground, at 3 P. M., ninety building-lots, located on Grand, Tonnelle and West St. Paul's avenues, and on Bleecker and Truro streets—a sale of importance.

Tuesday, June 13.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, on the line of the Erie Railroad, on the ground, at 1 P. M., 267 valuable villa plots, containing each about one and a half City lots. This property is situated on a high ridge, between Rutherfurd Park and Santiago Station of the Erie Road, only ten minutes' walk from the Rutherfurd depot, and in close proximity to the station named. The lots are all handsomely located, and it is announced that they will be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder; while, from the attention which property in this vicinity has attracted during the present season, the auction should be well attended. The terms of sale are liberal. Free passes for special train and general information to be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Wednesday, June 14.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at a trustee's sale, two City lots, each 25.7 by 100, on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 52 feet 2 inches north of Eighty-fifth-street, lot 20.2 by 40.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of EDWARD E. DUNBAR, deceased, a valuable property on Gannes Hill, at Edgewater, Staten Island, embracing a large dwelling-house, known as the "Mauran Mansion," together with about four and a half acres of highly improved land. The location is a beautiful one, near New-York, and the neighborhood good, while the residences immediately surrounding the estate are owned and occupied by some of our best known citizens.

By JAMES A. FLEURY, at Jamaica, Long Island, on the premises, at 12 M., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, forty building lots, well located, near the residence of Judge BUSTEED.

By EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, at Flushing, Long Island, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. C. BOX, Esq., referee, a large number of lots belonging to the Higgins estate, situate between Whitestone, College Point and Flushing, near five railway depots and two steam-boat landings. This is a continuation sale, a portion of the property having been disposed of on the 27th ult., when bargains were obtained. It is understood that the coming sale on Wednesday will be unreserved and positive.

Thursday, June 15.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, the valuable plot of ground, containing some thirteen City lots, with dwelling-house thereon, situate on the east side of St. Nicholas-avenue, [illegible] street and west side of Ninth-avenue, in size 184 by [illegible] by 134.10 by about [illegible].

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, a plot of ground 80.3 by 100, on the south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, with the church edifice thereon known as the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, size of church 50.3 by 80. On the rear of the lot, fronting on Forty-sixth-street, is a two-story attic and basement stone house, [illegible], now occupied as a parsonage.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a [illegible] lot on the north side of Forty-second-street, [illegible] feet west of Third-avenue; frontage of lot on [illegible], 51.6 feet. Also, at another Supreme Court sale, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., [illegible] of [illegible] feet west of [illegible].

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. [illegible] Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of H. B. HUBBARD, Esq., referee, valuable property in Brooklyn, E. D., embracing the premises known as Nos. 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139 and 141 Broadway, No. 136 Fourth-street and No. 139 South Third-street. The real estate offered is for business purposes in one of the best locations in Williamsburg, as on one side it adjoins the Williamsburg Savings Bank building and on the other the Savings Bank of Kings County.

By COLE & MURPHY, at their sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, 300 building lots in that city, near Prospect Park. The lots belong to Kings County, and are sold by order of the Supervisors thereof.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, at Flatbush, Long Island, on the ground, at 2 P. M., 145 very desirable building lots, all within half a mile of Prospect Park, and in all respects advantageously located for immediate improvement. The lots form a portion of the Martense Farm, from which 400 lots were sold in October, 1868. The sale of Thursday is made to close out the interest in the remaining portion. The proposed transaction is an interesting one, and should command attention, as one of the important auctions of the week.

By JAMES A. FLEURY, at Jamaica, Long Island, on the ground at 10 A. M., at a partition sale, to close an estate, forty-four lots, eligibly situated at the junction of Fulton and VanWyck avenues in the village named.

Saturday, June 17.

By S. DINGEE & Co., at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, by authority of the Supreme Court, under direction of the Sheriff of the county named, twenty-nine acres of choice land upon which a handsome dwelling-house and a modern-built cottage are already erected. The property lies near the Depot, and is well improved; also, at the same time will be sold one acre of wood-land adjoining the above.

A Sheriff's sale of 400 lots at Mamaroneck, adjoining the depot, was adjourned from the 3d inst. until Saturday, June 17, but whether the transaction will be consummated on that day or not is as yet undetermined. Should the matter be decided, we shall notice the sale, as well as any others to come off during the week which may have escaped our attention, or which may hereafter be projected. The list is complete as far as any auctions have been as yet advertised.

PRIVATE SALES.

In the sale of lots by G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-street, reported on Thursday as follows, four lots on the north-east corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street and New-avenue sold for $800 each, the report should have been, sold in one parcel for $8,000. In the report received by us the important figure "8" was omitted.

ISAAC HONIG is reported to have recently sold, at private sale, the block bounded by the Avenue St. Nicholas and the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, for $100,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently effected the following important private sale: Eight full lots on west side of the Grand Boulevard, forming front of block, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, together with eight and a half lots in the rear between the streets mentioned, sold in one parcel for $146,000, thirty per cent. cash paid on purchase.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, June 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick tenement-house and lot, n. s. 34th-st., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x97.8 .... $11,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 41ST-ST.—ELEGANT four-story brown-stone dwelling, extra width, all modern improvements, and handsomely furnished; also, a list of houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs. for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—5TH AND 6TH-AV. AND BROADWAY building lots, singly and in plots, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$22,000 FOR A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brick house on 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; size of house 22.8x45; lot 103; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$1,000 DOWN;—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 285, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners who desire to place their real estate in the market are respectfully informed that in future we propose to give our special attention to the above-named section, and we invite the co-operation of sellers and purchasers. The disposal of large plots of unimproved property a specialty.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$2,000 part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 222 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 18x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 29 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE Agents in New-York.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—An attractive residence, situated in the best part of the town, eight minutes' walk from the station; an ornamental Gothic cottage containing ten rooms; grounds comprise one acre, with fine lawn, shade and fruit trees; $10,000 [illegible].
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A new house, with nine rooms, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, range, and all modern improvements; half an acre of ground, trees, shrubs, &c. Price $11,000. Apply to H. W. BANKS, No. 21 Front-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and eight acres of land, two miles from Port Richmond; plenty of fruit on premises; fine view; situation first-class. Apply to J. W. HUGHES, No. 54 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, farms and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 303 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FRUIT FARM AT A BARGAIN—Thirty-seven acres, orchard, timber-land, trout brook, &c.; thirty miles from New-York; immediate possession. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Now is the time to have boys and girls taught swimming, diving and floating, so that when in the country they can enjoy themselves without danger. Lessons at New-York Swimming Academy, 6th-av. and 20th-st. Send for circular.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

This Day, Monday, June 12.

THIRD GREAT SALE ON THE HEIGHTS OF

RUTHERFURD PARK.

10 MILES FROM NEW-YORK. 40 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

All of the splendid lots on Donaldson and Passaic avs. go under the hammer, without reserve, to the highest bidder, this day,

Monday, June 12.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain five years.
Special train, (Grafulla's Band,) 11¼ A. M., MONDAY, June 12, Erie Railroad. Get free tickets and maps from auctioneers and at ferry.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GRAND FREE EXCURSION.

FLATBUSH!

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF 150 CHOICE LOTS ON THE MARTENSE FARM.

SALE POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE. NO LIMITS OR RESERVATIONS.

The owner of 150 LOTS on the MARTENSE FARM has directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell without reserve, at 2 o'clock, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871,

on the premises, FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, between MARTENSE-LANE and PROSPECT PARK, all his remaining interest in the aforesaid farm.

This farm is well known to all who purchased at the great auction sale on Oct. 13, 1868. At that time 400 LOTS were sold to delighted buyers. The property to be closed out at the coming sale is only half a mile from

PROSPECT PARK,
FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, MINNA, CLEMENTINA, TEHAMA, CHESTER and PARK STS., MARTENSE-LANE and EVERGREEN-PLACE.

All of the streets laid down on the map of Martense farm have been adopted and confirmed by the Commissioners on their new Kings County Map, and consequently will remain forever unchanged.

Special cars will leave Fulton Ferry between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of sale.

INVESTORS WILL FIND THIS THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO PURCHASE DESIRABLE LOTS AT LOW PRICES.

A splendid COLLATION will be served up before the sale.

FREE TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED.

For further particulars and maps apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, at their offices, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Office No. 11 Pine-st., first floor. MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871, AT 12 O'CLOCK, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST SIXTIETH-STREET.—The three-story first-class high-stoop extra large double DWELLING, with every modern improvement, together with the very valuable

EIGHT FULL LOTS OF LAND

fronting 100 feet on the northerly side of 60th-st., and running through to the southerly side of 61st-st., commencing only about 1,475 feet westerly from the great junction of Broadway with the Grand Boulevard, 8th-av., the Circle and the Central Park; and easterly the above property lies on the northerly side of 60th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., overlooking the Hudson; it has all the advantages of the GREAT WEST SIDE. Both streets are graded and sewered. The house and four lots can be bought separately, if desired; and in that case the four 61st-st. lots will be sold together. (See map.) Terms liberal.

WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The FIVE valuable LOTS of LAND, situate on the northerly side of West 57th-st (100 feet wide, sewered and paved,) commencing 425 feet West from 9th-av. Fine building sites; overlooking the Hudson; near Broadway, &c.

WEST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—ONE full LOT on the south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. and Central Park.

BROADWAY AND NAEGLE-AVENUE, NEAR ELWOOD-STREET.—TWO extra-size choice LOTS of the "Dyckman Sale," (Oct. 14, 1868.) Diagram No. 5; Lots Nos. 92 and 105.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION, NOS. 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, AND 141 BROADWAY, AND NOS. 136 4TH AND 139 SOUTH 3D STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., ON THURSDAY, June 15, 1871, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under direction of H. B. Hubbard, Esq., referee.

The property offered consists of the choicest business locations in Williamsburg, and is available immediately. On one side it adjoins the handsome building of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and on the other side that of the Kings County Savings Bank. Few opportunities for so safe and excellent an investment have been offered to the public in many years. This property, from its situation and natural advantages, must largely increase in value, and in time become, if it is not now, the business centre of Williamsburg. For maps and terms apply to H. C. MURPHY, Jr., No. 40 Court-st., or to the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE. SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871,

At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, thirty acres of choice villa land, to be sold in one plot, situated on Mamaroneck-av., only half mile from railroad depot. The grounds are finely cultivated, overlooking Long Island Sound and the villages of Rye Neck and Mamaroneck, including A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOUSE of twelve rooms, barn, stables, carriage and ice house; also, an ELEGANT MODERN COTTAGE of ten rooms, splendid finish, and modern conveniences. Rare chance for speculation.

By authority of Supreme Court, under the direction of Robert F. Brundige, Sheriff, by order of John Sedgwick, Esq., plaintiff's assignee in bankruptcy.

Maps, circulars, &c., at office of
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a first-class house, furnished, containing seventeen rooms, with stable, abundance of fruit and ample space for lawn and garden. Also, for sale in the same neighborhood, a genteel house, containing eleven rooms, with stable, fruit, &c. Apply to DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

SEA-SHORE AT LONG BRANCH.—To rent, completely furnished, two cottages, both situated on the Ocean Drive, one near the depot, the other south of West End Hotel; stables.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 311 West 32d-st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs. The house is handsomely frescoed, in perfect order and genteelly furnished; rent moderate. Apply at house, or to JAMES W. AUTEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

ORANGE—RENT FOR SEASON, SEVERAL desirable finely furnished houses, offering by parties traveling, at low rates to good tenants. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

YONKERS—TO LET—A FURNISHED house on North Broadway from July 1; rent $100 a month. Address Post-office Box No. 812.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS [illegible]

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY

A.D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Most Important Sale Ever Held on the Central Road.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871, AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES, POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION, OF THE WELL-KNOWN

OAKLAND PROPERTY,

Between CRAWFORD & WESTFIELD.

Fifty-three minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

This property is choice in every particular, being WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF TWO STATIONS, on a high elevation, immediately adjoining the railroad.

STREETS HANDSOMELY GRADED. PLANK-WALKS LAID.

Sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

A liberal collation will be provided.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Free passes and maps can be had by applying to the Auctioneers

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Walker-st., or KELLER & ALLEN, corner Ann and William sts.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Absolute sale, without reserve,

267 Choice Villa Plots,

Splendidly situated on the heights at

Rutherfurd Park,

on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871.

Situated on an elevated plateau, commanding magnificent views and surrounded by first-class improvements, the above is, without exception, the CHOICEST PROPERTY EVER OFFERED IN THIS POPULAR LOCALITY.

The streets are opened. Plank walks extend from the depot to the property. The title is indisputable.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

EVERY PLOT OFFERED WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

TERMS.—Fifteen per cent. and auctioneer fees of $10 per plot on day of sale, fifteen percent. in ninety days and balance on mortgage for five years.

Train will have via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., at 12 M. precisely.

Lunch on the arrival of the train.

Remember the day, TUESDAY, June 13.

Free tickets, maps, &c., may be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS. AND 85TH-ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., referee;

The valuable plot of land, with dwelling-house thereon, situate on the easterly side of St. Nicholas-av., westerly side of 9th-av. and public drive, and the southerly side of 155th-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the gore lot on the north side of 42d-st., 72.8 feet west of 3d-av., having a frontage of 51.6 feet, and within a block of the new railroad depot.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 8 Cedar-st.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JUNE 15, at 12 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,

300 BUILDING LOTS, NEAR PROSPECT PARK, belonging to Kings County, by order of the Board of Supervisors.

Maps and terms at sales-room.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LAST GREAT Valley Stream sale of 600 lots at auction by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers, on MONDAY, June 19, 1871. Free excursion. Particulars hereafter.

MEDICAL.

DIABETES CURED.

Cure for Diabetes, Bright's, and all Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder.

BETHESDA MINERAL WATER.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.

Col. *Richard Dunbar*:

DEAR SIR—Having seen the happy results from the BETHESDA WATER in your own case of Diabetes and in that of others, and from reports which have reached me, I wish you would furnish a supply for the hospitals and profession of this City, that its efficacy may be tested in Diabetes of the Kidneys.

Yours truly, WILLARD PARKER, No. 41 East 12th-st.

And other professional certificates.

A greater relief guaranteed in three days than can be found by any previous remedial agent or treatment.

Depot for State of New-York:
Agent, DR. PHILLIPS,
OFFICE, **No. 163 BROADWAY,**
Between Courtland and Liberty.
For sale by all Druggists.

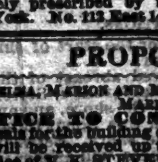
SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 27th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
JOHN LONG, Executor.
d12-lawtmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.
JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja2-lawtmM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO., MARION, Ala., May 18, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for the building of eighty miles of the above road will be received up to the 15th of June, 1871, at the office of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York—68 miles in the State of Alabama, 150 miles in the State of Mississippi, and 12 miles in the State of Tennessee—proposals to include graduation, masonry, bridging, cross-ties and track-laying; also, rails and fastenings, to be furnished at the option of the contractor, either by himself or by the Company. Proposals for sections of twenty miles, more or less, will be considered as well as for the whole distance. Maps and profiles can be seen at the office of Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Memphis, Tenn., and at this office, Marion, Ala. The Company reserve the right to accept such bids as in the opinion of the President and the Chief Engineer will secure the earliest completion of the work.

By order of the President,
J. F. FRESENIUS,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 26th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept bids for the whole or part, or an article or class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.

12,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

4,000 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

2,000 yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.

5,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for over-sacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 13 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.

18,000 yards dark-blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 6 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.

1,000 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

8,000 pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece-wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

4,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

7,500 yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

14,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.

4,000 yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 33 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

900 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,200 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

250 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
800 sets Epaulette Bullion.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards Red Cord.
40 Swords for musicians.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets Drum Snares.
500 pairs Crescents and Scale Scraps.
50 Swords for Sergeants.
40 Drums, complete.
100 Drum Heads, batter.
100 Drum Heads, snare.
50 Boxwood Fifes, "B."
80 pairs Drum Sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

6,000 pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

800 Cartridge-boxes, without magazines.
1,000 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
500 Cartridge-box Belts.
400 Waist Belts.
50 Sword Frogs.
600 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and blue Jackets for boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined, and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cent. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

A guarantee, to be signed by two persons whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States District Judge, District Attorney or Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at this office, the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; or the Commanding Officer at Boston, Mass.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 22d day of June next, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following places during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872; the Wood to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be good white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected and delivered at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine officer, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required in accordance with regulations, viz.: At

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
200 tons of Coal, 450 cords of Wood.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
120 tons of Coal, 75 cords of Wood.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
140 tons of Coal, 100 cords of Wood.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
250 tons of Coal, 120 cords of Wood.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
100 tons of Coal, 80 cords of Wood.
GOSPORT, VA.
60 tons of Coal, 50 cords of Wood.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
75 cords of Wood.

The wood and coal furnished at Washington City to be measured, weighed, inspected, and certified by the Government Inspector appointed by the Navy Department, and the expense attending such inspection, &c., paid by the contractor.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine posts.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 130,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

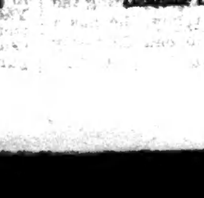
Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.



PORTABILITY COMBINED with great power in FIELD, MARINE, TOURISTS', OPERA, and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses; will show objects distinctly at from two to six miles. Eye-glasses and Spectacles of the greatest transparent power, to strengthen and improve the sight without the distressing result of frequent changes. SEMMONS, Oculists' Optician, No. 687 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS. STRAWS, STRAWS, STRAWS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Our extension of premises is completed. Every department has been enlarged.

THIS DAY WE OFFER

Lines of STRAW GOODS less than half last week's prices.

English and French Chip TURBANS and HATS at 50c. and 75c. each. These goods are selling and being advertised at from $2 50 to $5 elsewhere.

Over 1,000 Fancy Braid HATS, comprising every fashionable style and shape, at 25c. and 50c.; last week's prices $1 50 and $2.

Plain STRAWS, Dunstable, Milan, &c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.

Hair TURBANS, Leon, Minnehaha, &c., 25c., 75c., $1 and $1 25.

Leghorn HATS, wide brim, from $1 each.

Pamilla HATS at 25c., at 31c., every shape.

BOYS' HATS. BOYS' HATS. BOYS' HATS. At 25c., at 50c., at 75c., at 87c.; examine. Clearing out all our Enameled Sailors' HATS and TURBANS at 50c. and 75c.; regular prices, $1 75 and $2.

Thousands of Misses' and Ladies' BONNETS at 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c., and 75c.

TRIMMED GOODS clearing out.

Infants' and Children's Lace and Pique CAPS and SUITS.

Attractive in style and prices.

Largest stock ever exhibited by one house.
E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

ENLARGED RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

6¼ and 7 inch SASH RIBBONS, at 35 and 45 cts.
100 Cartons of Black and other Plaid SASHES, at 65, 75 and 85 cts., 7 inches wide.

Bargains in GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, new shades.

GROS DE NAPLES SILKS for ruching, $1 per yard.

Every shade in SATINS at 75c., 85c., $1 and $1 50 per yard.
E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

ENLARGED FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Largest and most unique stock of FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS just landed ever exhibited by one house. Prices right.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

ENLARGED YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT, Crowded with FANCY GOODS, POCKET-BOOKS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, Small Wares of every description.

FANS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c. and 25c., all colors. Lines of SILK and SPANGLED, 50 and 75 cts. (handsome.)

JEWELRY IN JET, STEEL AND GILT. EAR-RINGS, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cts.—Bargains. Real MILTON GOLD SETS, 65, 75, 85, 90 cts. and $1 each.
CHAINS, NECKLACES, BRACELETS, CHARMS, &c.
Examine LADIES' SATCHELS at 70 cts.
TRAVELING BAGS and SATCHELS at 40 cts. and $1. Large size.
BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

Enlarged CORSET and SKIRT Department.
Attention invited to our WHALEBONE CORSET, at 55c., 65c. and 75c.
FRENCH CORSET, 20 Bones, at $1.
Our finer CORSETS at $1 50, $2 and up, equally low.
Best PANIER BUSTLE at 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
Examine our 45c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. SKIRT.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

Enlarged PARASOL Department.
All Silk PARASOLS, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 15 and $1 25, cheap.
500 LINED PARASOLS, in colors, at $1 50, worth double.
1,500 PONGEE PARASOLS, 40c., 50c., and 75c.
Lot extra large and lined, $1 each.
Examine our Ruffled and Fancy PARASOLS, down in price.
Several cases of Ruffled Alpaca SUN UMBRELLAS, from 50c. each and up.
Attention is invited to this line, very cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

Enlarged DRESS TRIMMING Department.
Black and Colored VELVET RIBBONS, old prices yet.
DRESS BUTTONS, all silk, 5c. and 8c. per dozen.
Black LOOPS, 40c. the set—bargains.
Black and Colored GIMPS for Dresses and Cloaks.
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 25c. and 30c. the full piece.
SILK RUCHINGS, FRINGES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

ENLARGED EMBROIDERY AND LACE DEPARTMENT.
Bargains in EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, &c. About 50 cents on the dollar.
LACE COLLARS, 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 up.
LACE and SWISS POMPADOURS, 50c., 63c., 75c. and up.

CHEAP GUIPURE LACES.

Lot of Real Thread and other LACES at half price.
24-inch TIDIES, 45c. and up.
PIQUE EMBROIDERIES, 1½ inch wide, 25c., 28c., 31c., 35c. and 38c.

Examine our LINEN HANDKERCHIEF stock.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

NEW DEPARTMENT.
At half price nearly, DRESS PIQUES, 10c., 14c., 18c., 20c., 21c., and 25c. per yard.

VICTORIA LAWNS, SWISS MULLS, CHECK CAMBRICS, JACONETS, STRIPED and CHECKED NAINSOOKS. Large stock much under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

ENLARGED HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

We have real bargains in HOSIERY, from 5c. up, for ladies and misses.

Gents' HALF-HOSE, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., and 25c.

Ladies' UNDER-VESTS, both gauze and merino, at 30c., 35c., 50c., 65c. and 75c.

Gents' UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS, from 45c. up.

Hundreds of Ladies' and Gents' TIES, BOWS and SCARFS.

One hundred new styles in
Ladies' and Gents' THREAD GLOVES.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

KID GLOVES

A SPECIALTY.

LADIES' KID GLOVES at 25 cents a pair; at 50 cents, at 75 cents, at 85 cents; warranted.
New pairs given if they rip when tried on.

TWO-BUTTONED KID GLOVES at 50c., 85c. and $1 10 the pair. All the shades.
THREE-BUTTONS, $1 25 the pair. Examine.
THE VERY BEST GLOVE in the market, $1 75 pair.
TWO-BUTTONS, $2 pair; none better.
E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.—After WEDNESDAY, June 14, entrance to our commission jobbing-rooms will be No. 62 Allen-st.
We have bargains. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES,
COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES,
HAMBURGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
LLAMA PARASOL COVERS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &c.
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

CANTRELL,

Nos. 229 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. New arrival of Summer styles from Berlin and Brussels. This nearly completes the season. Grandest display ever seen in New-York. Patterns fitted to the form [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

LLAMA LACE SACKS.

100 at $7 50, worth $10.
150 at $9, worth $12.
200 at $10, worth $15.
150 at $12, worth $18.
200 at $15, worth $20.
200 at $20, worth $25.
150 at $25, worth $30.
200 at $30, worth $35.

LLAMA LACE POINTS.

150 at $7 50, worth $10.
200 at $9, worth $12.
200 at $12, worth $15.
150 at $15, worth $20.
200 at $20, worth $27.
150 at $25, worth $35.

PALLIUM WRAPS.

A large assortment of PALLIUM WRAPS, SILK SACKS and BERLIN WOOL SACKS, at less than cost of importation.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND AND CHRISTIE STS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Those desirous of replenishing their wardrobes before leaving for the watering-places, should avail themselves of the opportunity here offered:

LADIES' SKIRTS.

200 at $3, reduced from $5.
200 at $5 50, reduced from $7 50.
200 at $7, reduced from $10.

LINEN DRESSES AND SUITS.

200 at $5 50, reduced from $10.
200 at $6 50, reduced from $12.
100 at $8, reduced from $13.
200 at $12, reduced from $18.
150 at $14, reduced from $20.
200 at $18, reduced from $24.
100 at $20, reduced from $30.

WHITE LAWN SUITS.

200 at $8, reduced from $10.
200 at $10, reduced from $12 50.

LADIES' LINEN WAISTS.

300 at $4, reduced from $5.
400 at $5, reduced from $6.

ALSO,

The balance of our large stock of
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
BLOUSES, WAISTS,
MARSEILLES SAILOR HATS,
MISSES' SWISS HATS,
MISSES' LACE HATS,
LADIES' SWISS HATS,
LADIES' MUSLIN HATS,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, &c., &c.,
will be offered at a sacrifice to close the SEASON'S IMPORTATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND AND CHRISTIE STS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, ensuring the weight and strength, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
Belfast, Ireland, 5 Mo. 11, 1871.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.! Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be the best in the world, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices fixed and invariable. $50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $875, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES free. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON was dissolved April 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-room, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., by RAVEN & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 155 4th-av.)

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MUHLBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—On the petition of Alfred McIntire, Esq., the assignee herein, and the order of Court thereon, and on motion of Ferdinand Kurzman, of counsel for said assignee, ordered that the 16th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 M., before the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, at Chambers, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, be and hereby is assigned as the time and place for all creditors who have proved their claims, and other persons in interest, to show cause why an order of instruction should not be made directing the assignee to sell the property of said bankrupt specified in said petition, to wit: Some outstanding accounts, three shares of the Consumers' Benefit Coal Company, and the interest of the bankrupt in a certain mortgage from John Klinger to the bankrupt and John Eichler, therein specified, at public auction; and it is further ordered that publication of this order be made in the New-York Times, and that a copy of this order be served on all creditors who have proved their claims, and upon the bankrupt or his attorney, George Schaefer, Samuel Selwab and John Eichler, either personally or by leaving the same at their respective places of business or residence.
JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK HECHT and SAMUEL ROSENSTEEL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Mark Hecht and Samuel Rosensteel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1871.
WILBUR F. BROWN, No. 495 Broadway,
WESSEL S. SMITH, No. 178 Broadway,
Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO W. JOSLYN and JOHN Y. BOSTWICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Orlando W. Joslyn and John Y. Bostwick, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.
MOSES B. MACLAY,
H. M. WILLIAMS,
Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY WESCOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of June, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Mary Wescott, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 18th day of May, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon her own petition, by the said District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 222 Broadway, City of New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS.

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Kelly's Building, the Powers Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having the best machinery and skilled workmen second to no other establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July —, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT......Saturday, June 17.
PEREIRE, DANRE......Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN......Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$85
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, June 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, June 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., June 17	Iowa	Wed., June 14
Columbia	Sat., June 24	Caledonia	Wed., June 21
Anglia	Sat., July 1	Sidonian	Wed., June 28
Australia	Sat., July 8	Assyria	Wed., July 5
Iowa	Sat., July 15	Dacian	Wed., July 12
Europa	Sat., July 22	Britannia	Wed., July 19

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Abyssinia, Saturday, June 17
Russia, Wednesday, June 21 | Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 | Calabria, Saturday, June 24
China, Wednesday, July 5 | Parthia, Saturday, July 1
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
Return Tickets......$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets......$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS, June 28, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN......July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......July 12, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM FOR LONDON.
X LINE.
The iron American steamer CONCORDIA, Capt. KNOWLES,
to sail TUESDAY, 13th inst., from Pier No. 19 East River.
HELVETIA, Capt. GRIGG,
to sail SATURDAY, 17th inst., 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
For freight, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Malta......June 13 | Aleppo......July 3
Tripoli......June 27 | Tripoli......Aug. 1
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 99 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry.
ALEXANDRIA......MONDAY, June 12,
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 20, North River.
Cabins, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling-Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
June 15, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,)......June 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS......June 29
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Saturday, June 17. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Friday, July 7. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 4, N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 22 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. Howes, SATURDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in assuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.
A First-Class Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.
This Road covers 109 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and gives a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be formed.
The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.
Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY......$45,719,317
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY......$92,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY.
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER. TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS.
JACOB E. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871.
AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors, held at the office of the Company on Monday, May 29, 1871, the following were elected of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Josiah Lane,	J. Auchincloss,	John Bryan,
W. Whitewright,	Oliver S. Carter,	E. H. R. Lyman,
R. M. Blatchford,	Wm. Barton,	R. W. Bleecker,
Caleb Swan,	O. H. Shepard,	Jos. A. Sprague,
Thomas W. Gale,	J. B. Johnston,	H. C. Van Vorst,
W. Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks,	H. A. Whittemore,
Acton Civill,	Henry Parish,	John B. Snook.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, R. W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WELLS BLACKSTONE Vice-President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS FOR THE transfer of Registered Bonds will be closed on WEDNESDAY, June 21, and reopened on SATURDAY, July 1.
Payment of interest on Registered Bonds will be made by mailing from this office on the 1st day of July, to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a check to his or her order for dividend due, free of tax and payable in gold coin.
Coupons due July 1 will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 125th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
E. G. ROOT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 120 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 12, 1868, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES R. SMITH & CO., No. 6 Warren-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN E. MANNING, NO. 3 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.
Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.
The annual election for Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for subscription to the capital stock of the American Trust Company of the City of New-York will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Nassau and Pine sts., in the said City, on the 16th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. MENZIES,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871. Committee.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 7th-av. and 51st-st., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at the office of the Company. Polls open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed June 6, and reopened June 14. J. W. FOSHAY, President.

HOLDERS OF RICHMOND COUNTY bonds of the issue of 1864 and 1865 are required to present the same for registration at the office of BARTON & ALLEN, brokers, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, until July 21, 1871. No bonds or coupons of these issues will hereafter be paid unless registered.—Dated June 1, 1871.
SAMUEL R. BRICK, Jr.,
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Richmond County.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the WHITE SOAP-STONE COMPANY for the election of directors, &c., will be held at No. 73 Pine-st. on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. W. S. WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 208 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 20, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M. on 3d day of July, 1871.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $300,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.
INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.
Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.
A. J. CRANE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.
The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SERVANTS.
Employers in CITY or COUNTRY can be promptly supplied with capable and reliable Protestant or Catholic servants by leaving their orders at
ODELL'S OFFICE, NO. 109 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands English and American cooking, a situation in a private family; is first-class at bread and pastry; would do the coarse washing; has good reference, and prefers the country. Address No. 52 Frankfort-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; experienced nurse; can take entire care of a young infant, and bring it up on the bottle; City or country; a good sewer; twenty years' City reference. Apply at No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by a young woman; very respectable and thorough seamstress and dress-maker; cut and fit; operate on machines; trim and finish dresses in the best manner; make herself useful; best City reference. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS', CHAMBERMAID and laundress' situation, or fine washing, by a very respectable young woman and good laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; country or City; best City references. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation in a small private family to do plain sewing and assist in house-work; would also take care of one or two children; prompt attention will be given by advertiser. Call on or address Mrs. LAIRD, No. 307 Pearl-st., third floor, front.

EMPLOYERS
In City and country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic.
J. W. CARPENTER,
NO. 138 WEST 17TH-ST., CORNER 8TH-AV.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HOTEL OR large boarding-house in the country, by a very superior cook; understands either meat or pastry thoroughly, or would do both; is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds family cooking; no objections country; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable English Protestant woman and thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker; best references; country or City. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; has unexceptionable City references; is capable of taking the place of a man waiter; is a good carver; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in the country or City; has unexceptionable City references; makes all kinds of soups, brown gravies, desserts, jellies, bone and lard, &c. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BOOKHAM'S, NO. 325 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks; desirable nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers; country or City.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for a good, kind nurse; long experience in nursing; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth. For particulars apply at No. 37 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN young woman, a situation as companion to a lady or care of grown children or governess to young children; has the highest reference as to character, respectability, &c. Address No. 340 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country. | **SERVANTS.** Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in the City or country; can take entire charge of the kitchen; understands baking bread and pastry. Address No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT respectable girl as chamber-maid; is a good operator on the sewing-machine; City or country; excellent City references. Call or address 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; is a neat, obliging girl; would prefer the country; two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,325 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent, experienced girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED American nurse, with excellent references. Call at No. 209 Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st-st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the West-side Intelligence Office, No. 211 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Summer hotels and boarding-houses supplied at short notice.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WILL BE found a large selection of capable servants, suitable for private families, hotels and Summer houses.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest reference given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a sober, steady man; understands fruits, flowers, graperies, greenhouses, laying out grounds, &c.; is willing, trustworthy, and not afraid of work; best of reference; wages moderate. Apply or address at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RELIABLE, industrious man, well qualified for messenger or porter in a bank or banking house, where honesty and fidelity will be appreciated. The faithful performance of his duties will be guaranteed by a responsible party. Address Post-office Box No. 1,365.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, who speaks English, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening; best City references. Address L. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, industrious, a good driver and excellent groom; best City references from his former and later employers. Address for three days C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, STEADY Protestant man, a situation as coachman; understands his duty thoroughly; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Call or address for two days D. R., No. 33 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN COACHMAN and plain gardener, who can milk, a situation in City or country; good reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address JOHN SHMIDT, No. 104 East 7th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single young man; understands his business; City or country; willing and obliging; first-class City references. Address T. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A PLACE in a hotel or restaurant, the man as meat cook or carver, the woman to do the pastry; they both have had long experience in the business. Address H. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; can milk if required. Address A. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman; can handle a four-in-hand or tandem perfectly; has best City references. Apply or address F. H., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square, New-York.

PERSONAL.

GLOVER.—NOTICE.—HENRY GLOVER, who landed in New-York on 15th March, 1850, arriving in Philadelphia on 17th March, 1850, and who was, when last heard, employed as a painter in New-York and Camden, N. J., during which time he called upon a Mr. Painter, No. 580 3d-st., Camden, and was, when last heard of, staying with a Mr. Ward, Dock-st., Philadelphia, but was then thinking of proceeding to Camden; also, JOHN FRANCIS GLOVER, brother of the above, formerly of Gregson-st., Liverpool, England. If either of the above will write to the undersigned they will hear of something to their advantage, consequent upon the death of their mother. Address ADAM BUSH, No. 6 Derwent road, Old Swan, Liverpool, England.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 281 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A farmer, a very handsome bay horse, 15½ hands high, six years old, with long mane and tail; he can trot in 2:50; he is also quiet for a lady to ride or drive. Also a very fine truck horse or farm horse, six years old, warranted sound, kind and true; 16½ hands high, with plenty of strength. No. 163 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

FIFTH-AV., MURRAY HILL—ONE OR two gentlemen can get, for the Summer months, in a private family, a handsomely-furnished large front room, with alcove, without board, at $20 per week; with breakfast in room, $25; references required. Address Post-office Box No. 1,030.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BLACK horse, seven years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind in all harness; also a buggy and harness; sold separately or together. Apply at No. 275 Spring-st., until sold.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—ONE of the finest ever imported; jet black; warranted sound and kind, free from vice or trick; can be used by a child five years of age. Apply at No. 16 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST INDIAN pony in the world; color roan, with long mane and tail; weight, 250 pounds; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at Nos. 204 and 206 Pavonia-av., Jersey City. Also a fancy coupe horse.

FOR SALE—AT NOS. 142 AND 144 WEST 29th-st., one pair of black carriage horses, 16½ hands high, seven and eight years old, sound and kind in all work; will be sold cheap.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
With all modern comforts and conveniences, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., adjoining St. James' Hotel, and overlooking Madison-square; entrance No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor, to a party of gentlemen or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished rooms en suite or single at moderate prices; convenient for light housekeeping; bedroom with or without board; reference.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 341 WEST.—Rooms on parlor floor, with board; also, large pleasant rooms, with every convenience, at $14 and $20 for two persons.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE AND airy rooms to let, with or without board; location fine and healthy; family small; terms moderate.

NO. 6 EAST 33D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE—Rooms singly or en suite, with board, for permanent or transient parties; private table if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two handsomely-furnished front rooms to a gentleman; house first-class. No. 231 East 12th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
(Formerly Stetson House.)
Just refitted. Open June 15. Modern in structure, and first-class in every respect. Will be under the management of James Sykes, of Willard's, Washington, and Peter Gardner, now of the Gilsey House, New-York, formerly of the New-York Hotel. Applications for rooms, &c., received at the Hotel, or by Mr. Gardner, at Gilsey House, New-York.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON, 1871.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Rooms at reasonable rates. A first-class Restaurant attached. Table d'hote for children and servants. For further information address
L. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE TARRYTOWN HIGHTS HOTEL, Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened for the reception of guests on June 15. The house is newly and elegantly furnished, and contains all the modern improvements, including bath-rooms, hot and cold water, gas, &c., while the location is unsurpassed, being situated about two miles from the depot, on an elevated plateau overlooking the famous "Sleepy Hollow," and commanding a fine view of the Hudson. Spacious lawns, fine croquet grounds, beautiful walks and drives, miniature lakes and traditional trout-streams, cool breezes and no mosquitoes, are among the many exterior attractions, while the "cuisine," it is determined, shall not be excelled by any house in or out of New-York. Large stabling facilities. A full description of the premises, with terms, will be promptly furnished upon application to the proprietor, H. W. CHIPMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.
REFERENCES—Elias Hotchkiss, Esq., Proprietor St. James Hotel; G. P. Lowrey, Esq., No. 78 Broadway; W. C. Church, Editor *Army & Navy Journal*, No. 39 Park-row; L. Roberts & Co., No. 17 South-st.; W. A. Cauldwell, Esq., No. 129 Lexington-av.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, ON THE SOUND AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Superior accommodations for families seeking fine bathing; cool rooms, shade, and healthy location. Applications received at the house, or at No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Hudson River, New-York, will be opened June 15.
Mrs. B. PALMER,
Cornwall Landing Post-office.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Large rooms, spacious grounds, shady and retired; good stabling; stages run to beach and cars. Apply on premises, or No. 20 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TEN OR TWELVE PERSONS CAN be accommodated at a farm-house, near Croton Dam, six miles from Sing Sing; pleasant place, with shade; plenty of fruit and milk. Price of board—Adults, $9; servants and children, $6 a week. Address J. B. FOSHAY, Post-office Box No. 242, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—Four miles from depot, large farm-house, with piazzas; good board; terms moderate; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 367 Broadway, second floor, from 10 to 4.

COUNTRY BOARD—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—Four miles from depot, large farm-house, with piazzas; good board; terms moderate; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 367 Broadway, second floor, from 10 to 4.

SUMMER BOARD AT SOUTH NORWALK; good location, near the Sound; five minutes from depot; large rooms, en suite or singly. Address R. A. SUTHERLAND, South Norwalk, Conn.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson; fine shade, large airy rooms, with first-class board. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITHin two hours' ride of New-York, for gentleman, wife and two children, aged six and four years. Address O. R. B., Box No. 5,013 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF ACTIVE and reliable men are desired to act in the Southern counties of the State of New-York and in New-York City as agents of one of the oldest and largest Life Insurance Companies in the United States; energetic business men now out of employment and who have never done life insurance business preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,790 New-York City, giving references, &c.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, RESIDING a short distance in the country, (on the Hudson River,) a well-recommended girl, (Scotch, German or Swiss preferred,) to cook and help with the washing and ironing; a reliable person, giving good satisfaction, will secure a good home and good wages. Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. at No. 81 Beekman-st., upstairs.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 325 4TH-AV., WANTED, a large number of professed and all other cooks, experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed; also, French and English servants wanted.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A large country house, about twenty miles from New-York, a thoroughly competent housekeeper; an English Protestant preferred. Address Box No. 655 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER; ALSO AN apprentice to learn the hair-dressing trade; also a smart boy to serve root beer and soda water. Apply at No. 53 Macdougal-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 329 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 322 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF ROSEDALE.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
NEW AND EXQUISITE SCENERY.
NEW MUSIC, NEW APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND CORRECT DRESSES AND UNIFORMS.
Novel effects and an UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, J. H. STODDART, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, HOLLAND, LEONARD; Mesdames CLARA JENNINGS, EFFIE GERMON, EMILY MESTAYER, ANNIE DELAND, JOHN SEFTON, BLAISDELL, NELLIE HURD, and others.
ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE.
EVERY NIGHT.
In preparation, THE LONG STRIKE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Last Nights of NO NAME. | EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, for the last times, NO NAME, by Wilkie Collins and Augustin Daly. Last night of NO NAME, SATURDAY next, at 8 o'clock. LAST MATINEE of NO NAME, SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL, for immediate production, a new and ingenious comedy of unique local interest, prepared expressly for this Theatre, and entitled
DELMONICO'S;
or,
LARKS UP THE HUDSON.

HOME FOR INCURABLES,
WEST FARMS, N. Y.
The anniversary exercises of this Institution will be held at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 12th inst., to commence at 4 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D.; Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. Friends of the institution cordially invited.
BENJ. H. FIELD, President.
H. M. MCLAREN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

THE ELMIRA
PREMIUM LAND SALE!
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF CITY HOSPITAL,
IN ELMIRA, N. Y.
$375,000 IN PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY TO SHAREHOLDERS.
234,000 TICKETS
1,000 PREMIUMS!
LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PREMIUMS:

Pattinson Market	$100,000 00
Pattinson Hotel	25,000 00
One Valuable Farm	25,000 00
One Residence in Fifth Ward, Elmira	15,000 00
One Residence in Fourth Ward, Elmira	15,000 00
Ten acres land adjoining Corporation, Elmira	15,000 00
400 city lots in Elmira, at $300	120,000 00
One Set of Diamond Jewelry	5,000 00
One Set of Pearl Jewelry	1,000 00
One Gold Watch and Chain	1,000 00
One Lady's Gold Watch and Chain	500 00
One Lady's Gold Watch and Chain	200 00
20 Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machines, at $60	2,400 00
30 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machines, at $80	2,400 00
20 Howe's Sewing-machines at $80	1,600 00
10 Singer's Sewing-machines at $80	800 00
10 Empire Sewing-machines at $80	800 00
One Steinway Piano	1,000 00
One Chickering & Sons' Piano	1,000 00
One Dunham & Sons' Piano	750 00
One Decker Brothers' Piano	750 00
10 Gold Watches at $200	2,000 00
10 Gold Watches at $250	2,500 00
10 Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains at $200	2,000 00
10 Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains at $150	1,500 00
101 Elgin Silver Watches at $75	7,575 00
100 Waltham Silver Watches at $50	5,000 00
200 Waltham Silver Watches at $40	8,000 00
35 Waltham Silver Watches at $35	1,225 00

SHARES THREE DOLLARS EACH,
which will entitle the holder to one of either of the following splendid steel engravings:
GEN. U. S. GRANT, GEN. R. E. LEE, M. M. ("BRICK") POMEROY, EVANGELINE, and a COUNCIL OF WAR in 1861,
valued at $5, in addition to a share in the distribution.
DIRECTORS—Jud Smith, (late Sheriff of Chemung County, New-York;) Israel O. Scudder, Esq., Elmira; George Bennett, Esq., Elmira.
COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRIBUTION—Hon. J. B. Clark Elmira; Major W. R. Rathbone, Elmira.
ATTORNEYS.—E. P. Hart and Thomlison, Elmira.
REFERENCES.—In Elmira: Hon. L. Robinson, (late Controller of State of New-York;) Hon. A. S. Divin, Hon. E. L. Patrick, Silas Haight, Esq.; Geo. O. Hanlon, Esq., (present Sheriff of Chemung County;) Hon. H. Boardman Smith, M. C. In Chicago: H. S. Stevens, Revere House, Chicago, Ill. New-York: D. W. Gillott, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., attorney-at-law; O. W. Palmer, Esq., Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st.; E. P. Babcock, Secretary Tax Department, No. 32 Chambers-st.; James Flinn, Esq., attorney-at-law, No. 7 Warren-st.
Distribution of property to take place Sept. 20, 1871, or as soon as the shares are all sold.
For further particulars see small bills.
All remittances for shares must be sent in drafts or Post-office orders.
All communications addressed to
S. G. STRYKER,
Corresponding Secretary, Elmira, N. Y.
Or No. 296 BROADWAY, New-York City.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.
On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 2, 4, 5, 5:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and Peck-slip from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 8th......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th......12:00 M.
Friday, 9th......8:30 A. M.	Friday, 9th......12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 10th......10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 10th......2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 11th......10:00 A. M.	Sunday, 11th......3:00 P. M.
Monday, 12th......11:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th......3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th......12:00 M.	Tuesday, 13th......4:00 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

CONEY ISLAND—NORTH RIVER ROUTE.—The steamer METAMORA will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 10, leaving West 10th-st. at 8:25, 12:25, 3:25; Warren-st., 8:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4, N. R., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. N. B.—The East River boat will commence her regular trips on SATURDAY, June 17.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 27th-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST. at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning, leave Rondout 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:00; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York about 10:45.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY EVERY SUNDAY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves from Peck-slip 8:30 and 1 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 50 cents each way.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long established, popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 less than by railroad.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW from Vesey-st. at 8:30 and 34th-st. at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE STEAM-boat FLORENCE will run regular from Franklin-st., Pier No. 25 North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon and 12 midnight. Sundays excepted.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
ARTISTIC SUCCESS and ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as the MAN O' AIRLIE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS of the beautiful and charming actress, LUCILLE WESTERN, in the powerful emotional play, EAST LYNNE, which will be presented for three nights longer, commencing
MONDAY, JUNE 12.
LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, June 14, and SATURDAY, June 17.
IN PREPARATION, THE CHILD STEALER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING & SATURDAY MATINEE.
The great Musical Drama of PAUL CLIFFORD; OR, THE LOST HEIR.
Presented with entire new Scenery, Costumes and Mechanical Effects, and FULL OPERATIC CHORUS.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, JOHN COLLINS, as PAUL CLIFFORD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
SECOND WEEK OF THREE BLIND MICE. FOX AND DENIER PANTOMIME TROUPE. TONY DENIER'S CELEBRATED WOODEN-HEADED ACROBATS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled orchestra. THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; package of twelve tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The exercises of the THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will be held in Booth's Theatre, 23d-st. and 6th-av., THURSDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock.
The first examinations for admission to the several classes will take place in the University Buildings, Washington-square, TUESDAY, June 20. Applicants will present themselves in the Chancellor's Room at 9½ o'clock. All students adequately prepared for the course of instruction, and suitably recommended as of approved moral character, will be received into the University classes.
By the recent action of the Council, the courses in the Department of Science and Letters (Collegiate Department) have been made ENTIRELY FREE OF ALL CHARGE FOR TUITION.
Catalogues containing the schemes of studies and the qualifications for admission can be obtained from the janitor.

GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE BY EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
AT THE EMPIRE CITY RINK,
COMMENCED TODAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 12.
112 MILES INSIDE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
400 MILES IN FIVE DAYS.
JUNE 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1871.
Full military band each afternoon and evening.
Admission, 50 cents.

FREE PRIZE EXHIBITION OF Strawberries and Hot-house Grapes at the Seed and Horticultural Warehouse of B. K. BLISS & SONS, No. 23 Park-place, and No. 20 Murray-st., New-York, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 13 and 14. Four Hundred Dollars to be awarded in prizes. All interested in the culture of these delicious fruits are invited to attend.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING AT JEROME PARK, 1871.
June 10, 13, 15 and 17.
Tickets and quarter stretch badges may be obtained at the box-office, Wallack's Theatre; Brewster's, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., and the entrance to the course. Races commence each day punctually at 1½ o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD
JEROME PARK RACES.
SUMMER MEETING.
Extra trains will leave new depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av., each race day at 12½ and 1½ P. M., returning after the races.
Cars reserved for ladies.
Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

MEETINGS.

THE HOLY LAND.
A meeting to aid in the exploration of Bible lands will be held in the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Smith's) in Yonkers, N. Y., on MONDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock. Addresses, with illustrations from large maps, on the excavations at Jerusalem, the inscription of the Moabite stone and the general results of recent explorations and their importance in the elucidation and confirmation of Bible truth, will be made by Rev. Dr. CROSBY and W. M. THOMSON, M. D., of New-York, and others.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will occur MONDAY EVENING, June 12, at 7¾ o'clock, at the Tabernacle Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st. Addresses by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, and others, after which the discussion of the previous meeting will be resumed, viz.—Co-operation: Its *Necessity; How Secured*. All interested are invited.
A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Fire Patrol Fund will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expense which shall be incurred therefor during the two years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this society will be held, when WALTON GRINNELL, Esq., will read an account of his journey through Eastern Manchouria and Korea.
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly Reception Concert and Art Exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, June 12. Members and their friends are cordially invited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:20, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double-track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:30 A. M., Rockaway Excursion.
10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
S. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time-table.
This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
[illegible]
All trains connect at Hicksville with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 28,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FILTHY STREETS.

Horrible Condition of the City Highways.

Miles of Mud and Filth—Foul Sewers and River-Front Nuisances—Tidal Horrors Along the North, East and Harlem Rivers—Market and Sewer Refuse—Disgusting Sights and Odors.

Although there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the streets in this City since the TIMES last called attention to the matter, (in February,) there is yet much cause of complaint. The most eminent critics have repeatedly declared that New-York was the best location for sewerage and cleanliness of any city in the world, and that health and neatness could be most economically maintained. The dilatory, derelict and reprehensible system of contract and sub-contract street-cleaning, however, ignores every consideration of the public welfare. With some exceptions, the contractors neglect, and in occasional instances totally ignore, their obligations.

DERELICT OFFICIALS.

On the 30th of May, the Street Department of the Board of Health recommended the cleaning of over 350 streets. The list of the blocks specified is now in the hands of the Street-cleaning Commission, and as yet but a small proportion of them have been attended to. In certain districts there has been a commendable degree of activity displayed, and some of the dirtiest localities have been put into a tolerably decent condition. In other and more numerous instances there has been a cunning show of work with miserable results. The filth has been hoed and swept with careless effort, the top skimmed off, and the worst and lower layer left to exhale rank and poisonous odors. Or, the carts, especially those over-heaped with ashes and garbage, have spilled a great deal of their worst contents along their track. It is a fair estimate to state that over one long block that has been "cleaned" and spilled over, there are two heaping cart-loads of filth left, as a nucleus for another pestilential accumulation. Certain quarters of the City are in a most horrible condition. There is no possibility of exaggerated description of this filth. Country mud is clean in comparison. A well-kept barn-yard is incalculably more wholesome for adjacent residents. Indeed, no language can tell the story, as the facts and localities speak for themselves. When it is considered that thousands of human beings are compelled to live and breathe in an atmosphere so putrescent that the beasts are affected by it—which is an exact truth—even the most callous mind must realize that an ominous peril overhangs this City. In a certain sense, the residents of such neighborhoods become accustomed to it. They who cannot live elsewhere than in the huge tenements breathe in this foul air until their lungs and body are completely saturated, and they may not notice the noisome smell. But they become ripe subjects for disease. The health statistics prove this fact. In such localities, small-pox, fever, and every deadly infection thrives. It is the resort of every epidemic.

DREADFUL POSSIBILITIES.

The beautiful City of Montevideo, the capital of Buenos Ayres, is a much more cleanly city than this. But it is now doomed with a deadly disease, which commenced in the dirtiest streets. One of its citizens, yesterday, remarked that New-York, under the same circumstances, must be utterly depopulated. "At the outbreak of the fever there," he declared, "you could not find a street as filthy as some of these up-town blocks. With the same chances to start with, the yellow fever or small-pox would sweep New-York like a besom of destruction!" All the antidotes of Boards of Health would then be in vain.

Weather seers prognosticate a very hot Summer, and possibly a protracted drouth. The supply of Croton water is not now—in a favorable time—excessive, and will probably be very much less during the months of July and August. With a scarcity of water, a hot, fetid atmosphere, putrid filth in the streets, and defective sewerage—what an awful array of allies for pestilence! Nor is this altogether a sensational supposition. The recent nightmare of fever and small-pox may yet return with a reality.

REGIONS OF FOULNESS.

The Sixth Ward is in a tolerably clean condition. Capt. KENNEDY has exerted himself to arrest persons guilty of emptying garbage and other refuse into the streets. One block of Park-street, below Centre, and one of Leonard-street, next to Baxter, were exceptional cases yesterday. In front of the groceries there were heaps of slops, ashes, dirt, cabbage-stumps and other vegetable refuse.

Worth-street, between Baxter and the Bowery, complained of time and again, is yet a wretched nuisance. Hillocks and sunken places, rank with all sorts of unmentionable filth; pools of green, slimy, stinking liquids; piles of ashes, rotten vegetable and other matter, send out rank effluvia, that should be breathed by the responsible authorities who permit its existence. It is said that in cutting through this place for the Worth-street extension, outhouses were left almost full of their ordinary matter and covered over with ashes, mortar and all sorts of dirt—even stable manure and street gutter stuff being indiscriminately thrown in. The grounds about the tenement shanties in the Five Points region are also in a very bad condition, and need a raid from the Sanitary Police.

Roosevelt, Dover, and Oliver streets are in a horrible condition, being covered with a slimy pudding of nastiness, and exhaling vapors of deadly fragrance. How human beings—like the poor tenement-dwellers—can exist there at all, is a mystery to reason. A mere remembrance of the passage to and from the ferry is enough to spoil a healthy man's dinner.

In Mott and Elizabeth streets, below Houston, a densely-populated district, are sundry heaps of slops and ashes—in one place in Mott-street a heap of manure, which sent out sickening smells.

In Stanton-street, between Ludlow and Essex, and in Chrystie-street, between Stanton and Houston, is a rotten slough of hideous stuff—one pile being crowned with the corpse of a dog, whose crushed body has evidently lain unburied for several days.

Eldridge-street, from Stanton to Houston, is more than bad. It has a body of loathsome matter that a hog would scarcely wallow in, and exudes a stench that is indescribably horrible.

Stanton-street, from Pitts to Columbia, is a trough of excrescent mush.

Second, Third, Ninth and Twelfth streets, from Avenue A to the East River, are all reported by the Sanitary Inspectors as "very filthy." In some places they stink awfully. There is a substance of mud, manure, dirt, ashes and garbage, with some dead cats, that is as foul as words and imagination can depict.

Water-street, near Oliver; Broome-street, from Columbia to Lewis, and Willet-street, between Houston and Stanton, are in the same category. Water and Cherry streets are excessively rank.

West Sixteenth-street, in the vicinity of Tenth-avenue, is buried under an accumulation of nasty variety. In some places it is six inches deep, and the people say it has not been cleaned in a year. In Tenth-avenue, near by, is a similar display. Vegetable and fruit peddlers had promiscuously thrown away their decayed wares, and children were yesterday picking them out of the street and eating them with avidity and eager relish.

Twenty-eighth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, is a mass of dirt, black slime, and stagnant pools. Many other streets are in almost as bad a condition. Portions of the leading avenues need cleaning very much. The Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth need attention.

FOUL SEWERS.

There are sewers also that should be improved. In the Fourteenth Ward especially they send out sickening odors. On a recent foggy evening the stench was intolerable.

RIVER FRONT NUISANCES.

Along the river front of this City are the most abominable of nuisances, which seem to exist and increase almost unmolested. A TIMES reporter yesterday made a tour of the wharves and slips, and discovered a condition of affairs as disgraceful as they are perilous. The law against throwing refuse overboard from any, except the dumping docks, seems to be not only broken with impunity, but laughed at.

ALONG THE NORTH RIVER.

Between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth streets on the North River, is a great space of newly-made ground. Here are two dumping docks for manure, offal and ashes. On the dock at Thirty-second-street, and within sight of an officer not a block distant, a large basketful of spoiled eggs and fowls, evidently from some grocer or butcher shop, was thrown into the water. At Nineteenth, Thirteenth, Eleventh and sundry other docks below, the same thing was done. At the foot of Canal-street, floating in the water, were the putrid carcasses of a sheep and a dog, [illegible] of chickens, &c. But incomparably worse is the river vicinity of Washington Market. With the exception of the space occupied at the foot of Barclay-street, by the Morris and Essex Railroad Ferry to Hoboken, all the wharves between Cortlandt and Murray streets are devoted to market purposes. Butchers, fishmongers, oystermen, vegetable-dealers, &c. swarm this district. The better class dispose of their refuse by sale, or send it away at small expense on an offal cart. The smaller and less responsible venders, to evade the slight expense and trouble, surreptitiously throw it off the most convenient dock into the water. This was formerly done with caution, but now without the slightest attempt at concealment. The disgusting accumulation of all this at low tide is inconceivably horrible. As an old marketman said: "You can cut the stench with a jack-knife, it's so thick!"

At the Vesey-street bulkhead two sewers pour out their contents—the filth of hundreds of stores, hotels, saloons, &c. At low tide all the more solid matter remains upon the mud. The scorching rays of the sun works upon this until it seethes and boils into a festering mess, from which a perceptible steam arises. The depth of the mud is nine feet. Six weeks ago this was dredged out to the natural river bed. The deposit is a jelly-like amount of putrescence, which trembles with the vibrations of the wharf piles. Scattered about promiscuously are all varieties of offal, from chickens' entrails to a cow's stomach, dead fish, rotten eggs, fœtid pickles, milk, &c., bunches of putrid poultry, piles of decayed vegetables—a carcass apparently of a sheep—terribly swollen and partly burst open, quantities of rotten eggs, and all manner of stinking horrors. This is spread around under the space where thousands of people are passing. The marketmen, although constantly exposed to the poisoned atmosphere, declare that it often nauseates them, and they "never can get used to it."

At the ebb and flow of the tide the same spectacle in a lesser degree is presented at the lower piers. At the Battery the force of the current is sufficient to carry everything of the kind away.

ALONG THE EAST RIVER.

Coenties-slip is a "slough of despond" with a pestilential mass of the smaller stuff collecting at ebb tide. All the ground along the shore is like a sponge, soaking in the tide under the hard surface layer. At Fulton Market there is little to complain of, as the water is so deep and the current so rapid that very little can float under the piers. Quantities of small stuff, rotten eggs, fish, game, &c., are slyly thrown overboard, generally under cover of darkness, and with great caution.

Further up the shore a great deal of the same thing is constantly occuring, especially the consignment of live and dead cats and dogs to a watery grave. Between Fortieth and Fiftieth streets are several dumping-grounds and slaughter-houses. All of these are more or less filthy. But from the sewers proceed an immense quantity of blood, pieces of flesh, and bits of fat, and occasionally a putrid substance, horribly offensive. A considerable amount of the refuse of every kind is thrown into the Harlem River and the upper East River docks, and at low tide is strewn along the lowlands.

All of this must have a disastrous effect upon the health of the City, and it really seems that with proper vigilance on the part of the authorities a great many of these evils might be corrected.

BREEDING A PESTILENCE.

Dumping Garbage on the Meadows Near Ninety-Fourth-Street—Excitement Among the Citizens in the Vicinity.

Between Second-avenue and the East River, and from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Fifth streets, extends a low tract of meadow-land. On this ground, especially between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-eighth streets, has been dumped, during the past months, all sorts of garbage, which, since the arrival of the warm weather, has given rise to an intolerable stench, injurious to the health of the neighboring residents. For some time past a very offensive smell was perceived by those living in the vicinity, but for a while they were unable to discover the cause, and ascribed it to defective drains. This theory was exploded by the cleaning of drains without removing the disagreeable odor. Members of different families fell sick. It soon became apparent that the stench came from the dumping-ground, and several of the property-holders visited the ground and discovered the true cause of the stench. The East Side Association finally took the matter in hand, and one or two of the members went to see the contractor, J. L. BROWN, to endeavor to get him to abate the nuisance, and to stop the dumping until the Fall. Failing to see him, they spoke to his chief clerk, from whom they obtained very little satisfaction, and now they intend to bring the matter before the Board of Health. The General Committee of the Association met last evening, and appointed a subcommittee to appear before the Health Board, on Wednesday next, and try to get an order from that body to prevent any further deposits of garbage. They have drawn up a petition, which is signed by about eighty residents in the vicinity of the nuisance, and will present it on Wednesday next. The following is a copy of that document:

To the Honorable Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN: We the undersigned, inhabitants of Yorkville and Harlem, would most respectfully call your attention to the following facts:

For a long time past all kinds of filth, garbage, carcases, &c., have been dumped daily on the meadows bounded by Ninety-fourth and Ninety-eighth streets, Second-avenue and the East River, making an intolerable nuisance, and very injurious to the health of residents in the vicinity. We therefore pray that your honorable body will give this your earliest attention. Yours respectfully,

(Signed by about eighty residents.)

The facts of the case are that the owner of the low ground contracted with Mr. BROWN to have the lots filled in, which is being done, but with such garbage that the odor arising from it is almost suffocating, and during the warm days and nights of the preceding weeks those living in the immediate neighborhood were obliged to keep their windows closed, preferring to bear with the stifling heat to breathing the death-dealing, putrid stench arising from the deposits of filth. The excitement is quite intense, and the citizens of the infected district are considerably exercised over the nuisance, and will go to any length to have it abated. Several private individuals have already consulted the Health Board officials, and it would appear that there is some power "behind the throne" which prevents the Board from interfering. One gentleman was told by Dr. MORRIS that they had no authority to stop the dumping, since it appears that the contractor has a permit from the Common Council.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Board of Health consists of Messrs. R. M. Headden, Charles Crary, J. M. Boyle, J. E. Brush and C. E. Quackenbush, and will, if necessary, take legal steps toward preventing the continuance of the nuisance.

Anniversary of the First Baptist Church.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the First Baptist Church, Thirty-ninth-street, Park-avenue, was held yesterday. In the afternoon, the proceedings commenced with an address by JOSIE HENLEY, a little boy ten years old, who congratulated the congregation on the event they were met to celebrate, and welcomed all strangers. This was followed by a quartet by Misses FLORENCE HILMAN and SUSIE E. WATSON, and Messrs. F. H. NASH and G. W. HILLMAN, which was admirably sung. Next in order came an address by Rev. ROBERT S. MCARTHUR, who, after a few preliminary remarks, congratulating the school upon reaching its thirty-ninth anniversary, said the teachers of Sunday-schools held almost as important a position as the clergy. While he believed it was necessary to have ordained ministers, men who are qualified to preach the great truths of Christianity, yet he believed it was the duty of all to teach the Gospel. The teachers are responsible for the training of the children, and they should endeavor to do this to the best of their ability. At the conclusion of the address a splendid bouquet was presented to Mrs. MCARTHUR, worth $20, as a token of the high esteem in which she is held by the Sunday-scholars. This pleasing little act was followed by an anthem sung by the whole school, "Come unto me," at the close of which Mr. G. W. HILMAN, the Superintendent, delivered a most interesting address, reviewing the history of the school and church. In the evening there was a general reunion of the former superintendents, teachers and scholars of the school, who have either left from unforeseen circumstances, or because they had removed from the district. It was a pleasant sight to view the meeting of those who had not met for "small ages." Speeches were made in the course of the evening by Messrs. C. E. TOUNGE, A. J. DEWEY, A. B. CLARKE, T. B. TAYLOR and G. W. HILMAN. The chapel was beautifully decorated with some of the choicest flowers of the season, which were brought by the children to bedeck their school.

Sunday Excursions—Picnic and Fishing Parties.

The Vocal Society of German Veterans, composed of vocalists who served in the war against the rebellion, were yesterday on a steam-boat excursion to College Point, in which many of their former comrades, with their families, participated. The North River Schuetzen Guard sailed with their families and their friends in the steamer *Schelz* and barge *Caledonia* up the Hudson River, and landed at the Excelsior Park. The trip was fully enjoyed by all who participated. The Lafayette Social Turners were engaged in a similar excursion on the Hudson River. The Tenth German Landwehr Verein, a military organization, which originated with the German Peace Jubilee, and of which Herr VON BLOMBERG is the commander, yesterday marched to Jones' Wood, and engaged in military exercises, which attracted a large attendance of spectators.

Staten Island was scarcely ever so crowded as yesterday. Numbers thronged every portion, and the parks and gardens were gay with the numerous holiday-makers. The ferry-boats were crowded on every trip, while the special excursion boats were also well filled. The *General Sedgwick*, which lands at Rossville and Keyport, had not fewer than 400 passengers on board, the greater number of whom stayed at the former landing, Rossville, which, besides possessing elegant and charming scenery, is one of the quietest retreats on the island. Some of the visitors enjoyed themselves with picnicking in the woods, while others took to fishing. The fishing at Rossville this season is unusually good, and yesterday many of the excursionists took a very fair share of blue and other kinds of fish. The roads along the village were all crowded with New-Yorkers anxious to escape from the City heat and to inhale the fresh air coming from the bay and the waters of the "Kills," or to be at ease beneath the shade of the many trees with which Rossville is so profusely decorated. The day, though afterward wet, was thoroughly enjoyed, and the *Sedgwick*, under the guidance of her Captain—O'DONOGHUE—on the return from Keyport, N. J., to the pier, was met by a more numerous party even than came down in the morning. All had spent a happy and a jolly day, and order reigned supreme. The scenery along the way home through the "Kills" and up the bay is most charming. Yesterday's was the second trip of the *Sedgwick*; the enterprise having proved a success, it will be continued every Sunday during the Summer.

BASE-BALL.

Matches This Week.

June 12—Atlantic vs. Mutual, on the Capitoline Ground.

June 12—Montauk vs. Pastime, at Jersey City.

June 13—Champions, of Jersey City, vs. Active, of Newark, at Jersey City.

June 14—Boston vs. Forest City, of Cleveland, at Boston.

June 14—Rockford vs. Mutual, on the Union Ground.

June 14—Athletic, of Brooklyn, vs. Eckford on the Capitoline Ground.

June 15—Rosedale vs. Social, on the Capitoline Ground.

June 15—Chicago vs. Mutual, on the Union Ground.

June 16—Athletic vs. Excelsior, on the Capitoline Ground.

June 17—Cleveland vs. Eckford, on the Union Ground.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE NINE AS TOURISTS.

The Rose Hill nine of St. John's College, Fordham, in a communication to us state: "We would like to inform our friends, through the medium of your paper, that the Rose Hills will, in the beginning of July, make an extended tour through the New-England States; also visiting Washington, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia. Our chief aim is to play college clubs, however. Our nine is this year far stronger than it ever was. It has lately been improved by MARK BURNS taking his old position as pitcher. The nine has been under severe discipline for the last five months, their training having been regulated by Mr. CAMERON, a gentleman of the nine."

Address Mr. MARRIN, of the Rose Hill Club, at St. John's College, Fordham.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS.

The following are the games won and lost by the professional clubs one with the other, up to June 10.

MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK.

Mutual vs. Haymaker	14	3	Mutual vs. Rockford	7	2
Mutual vs. Haymaker	10	25	Mutual vs. Chicago	3	5

WHITE STOCKINGS, OF CHICAGO.

Chicago vs. Cleveland	14	12	Chicago vs. Rockford	15	6
Chicago vs. Cleveland	18	10	Chicago vs. Eckford	10	5
Chicago vs. Olympic	14	4	Chicago vs. Boston	16	14
Chicago vs. Olympic	9	7	Chicago vs. Mutual	5	3
Chicago vs. Kekionga	14	5	Chicago vs. Athletic	11	15

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic vs. Eckford	10	4	Athletic vs. Haym'k'r	15	8
Athletic vs. Eckford	11	10	Athletic vs. Rockford	10	11
Athletic vs. Atlantic	27	8	Athletic vs. Chicago	15	11
Athletic vs. Boston	5	11			

RED STOCKINGS, OF BOSTON.

Boston vs. National	22	4	Boston vs. Athletic	11	5
Boston vs. Olympic	20	18	Boston vs. Olympic	5	6
Boston vs. Atlantic	25	6	Boston vs. Rockford	25	12
Boston vs. Haymaker	9	8	Boston vs. Rockford	11	10
Boston vs. Haymaker	14	20	Boston vs. Chicago	14	16

KEKIONGA, OF FORT WAYNE.

Ft. Wayne vs. Clev'd	2	0	Ft. Wayne vs. Rock'd	12	17
Ft. Wayne vs. Chicago	5	14	Ft. Wayne vs. Clev'd	16	9
Ft. Wayne vs. Olym'c	12	6			

OLYMPIC, OF WASHINGTON.

Olympic vs. National	26	12	Olympic vs. Chicago	7	9
Olympic vs. Boston	18	20	Olympic vs. Haym'k'r	15	5
Olympic vs. Clevel'd	12	8	Olympic vs. Ft. Wayne	6	12
Olympic vs. Clevel'd	18	9	Olympic vs. Boston	6	5
Olympic vs. Rockford	9	12	Olympic vs. Haym'k'r	11	8
Olympic vs. Chicago	4	14			

FOREST CITY, OF ROCKFORD.

Rockford vs. Clevel'd	4	12	Rockford vs. Boston	11	25
Rockford vs. Chicago	6	15	Rockford vs. Boston	10	11
Rockford vs. Olympic	15	12	Rockford vs. Mutual	2	7
Rockford vs. Keki'ga	17	12	Rockford vs. Eckford	8	7
Rockford vs. Clevel'd	10	11	Rockford vs. Athletic	11	10
Rockford vs. Haym'r	15	20			

UNION, OF TROY.

Haymaker vs. Boston	5	9	Haymaker vs. Mutual	25	10
Haymaker vs. Boston	20	14	Haymaker vs. Rock'd	20	15
Haymaker vs. Mutual	3	14	Haymak'r vs. Olympic	5	11
Haymak'r vs. Olympic	5	15	Haymaker vs. Athletic	8	15

FOREST CITY, OF CLEVELAND.

Clev'd vs. Ft. Wayne	0	2	Clev'd vs. Olympic	9	12
Clev'd vs. Rockford	12	4	Clev'd vs. Ft. Wayne	7	13
Clev'd vs. Chicago	12	14	Clev'd vs. Rockford	11	10
Clev'd vs. Chicago	10	18	Clev'd vs. Ft. Wayne	7	16
Clev'd vs. Olympic	8	12			

ECKFORD, OF BROOKLYN.

Eckford vs. Athletic	10	8	Eckford vs. Chicago	5	10
Eckford vs. Athletic	10	11	Eckford vs. Rockford	7	8

ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN.

Atlantic vs. Boston	0	25	Atlantic vs. Athletic	8	27

NOTES.

Today those old rivals, the Mutuals and Atlantics, meet for the first time this season on the Capitoline Grounds. The New-Yorkers enter upon the game with a strong nine against a comparatively weak one.

The Atlantics returned from their short visit to Connecticut on Saturday, after having defeated the Mansfields at Middletown, on Friday, by a score of 33 to 14, and being defeated by the Yales, at New-Haven, on Saturday, by a score of 12 to 3.

GREAT OIL FIRE.

Destruction of the Central Works at the Foot of Sixty-Fifth-Street, North River.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Central Oil-works, at the foot of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, North River, owned by LOMBARD, AYRES & Co., which caused great excitement through the upper part of the City by the dense clouds of smoke which it gave rise to during the afternoon, and the great light it made at night, but which caused comparatively little pecuniary loss. The fire began by the brick-work of one of the tanks sagging, by which the pipes were broken, and the crude petroleum, leaking into the furnace fire, ignited all that in the tank. Owing to the remoteness of the locality from the nearest fire-engine, and to the inflammable character of the stuff, the flames spread with great rapidity, until the nine tanks in the works were all enveloped in flames. One of these tanks had a capacity of 1,500 gallons, one of 800, one of 700, and the remaining of 500 each, making a total of 6,000 gallons of crude petroleum. It was a work of many hours for the fire to consume this large quantity, and the Fire Department was, of course, powerless to do anything more than save the adjacent property, in which they were entirely successful. It was, however, with great difficulty that the nearest houses, although some distance away, were saved, as the heat was so intense as to be unendurable on the track of the Hudson River Railroad in Eleventh-avenue. There were many oil-cars on the siding, but they were promptly removed beyond danger, while two brigs lying at the dock were equally fortunate, as they were towed away by the Police-boat *Seneca*, which arrived soon after the flames broke out.

While the fire was one of the most protracted, and, to the casual observer, apparently one of the most serious of late years, the loss it occasioned in the destruction of oil and machinery will not exceed $10,000, which is fully covered by an insurance of $22,000. The disaster, even to the detail of beginning on Sunday afternoon, is an exact repetition of the destruction of the same works by fire eighteen months ago. Then, as now, the catastrophe entailed vast labor upon the firemen, and attracted great crowds of spectators, the most of whom were entirely deceived as to the pecuniary extent of the calamity.

St. Paul's Church, Yorkville—Opening Services.

The opening services of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, were held yesterday. The edifice is a small and neat one, built of wood, situate on Eighty-fifth-street, west of Third-avenue, and is capable of holding about 500 persons. The total cost is $28,000, and there remained a debt of $15,000. Yesterday a collection toward paying it was made, which amounted to $2,500. Much interest was taken in the opening services, a large congregation being present at each service. Rev. W. R. CARROLL, the pastor of the new church, officiated at the morning service, preaching a sermon in which he showed how the Gospel should be preached. In the afternoon, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG officiated. He took his text from the second chapter of Haggai, "I will give peace in this house." In the course of his sermon, the reverend gentleman remarked upon the great progress the religion of Christ was making, and upon the necessity of all Christians relying upon Him for salvation. In the evening, Rev. Dr. TYNG preached a sermon, taking for his text the Scripture lesson for the evening, the twenty-sixth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, containing the account of St. Paul's trial before King Agrippa. In the course of his remarks the Doctor stated that he had that morning received an anonymous letter, in which the writer had denounced him as a fool, and as actuated by vanity. What were vanity and pretension to him, an old man on the verge of the grave? He cared nothing for these attacks. He had been for fifty-one years a minister of Christ, and would continue his course to the end. He opposed all narrow, sectarian and exclusive views. If they adopted a broad and Christian spirit God would bless them, but if they pursued an opposite course God would curse them—and they ought to be cursed.

Rev. Mr. CARROLL stated that it was five or six years since they commenced, and they had had a severe struggle. This church was a Protestant church. They would protest against ritualism and liberalism and everything of the kind. Their business was simply to proclaim the religion of Christ, and they would acknowledge other churches as Christian churches engaged in the same cause. They would make their church the church of the living God. This was their work, and this was what was needed. The evening hymn was then sung and the congregation dispersed.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT announces that the Fish Commissioners of the State of New-York have 10,000 salmon trout and 3,000 salmon about three inches long, which they will give to any one desirous of stocking suitable public waters in this State. Persons wishing either may write to SETH GREEN, Rochester, N. Y., and should describe particularly the waters they wish to stock.

Yesterday afternoon the horses attached to car No. 48, Eighth-avenue line, became frightened at Thirtieth-street by the music of the band of a procession, and the driver finding them unmanageable, detached them from the car. They then dashed around, and at the same corner one of them struck a telegraph pole which knocked him down, inflicting such severe injuries that he was taken to the offal dock to be killed. The other ran down the avenue to Twenty-seventh-street, where he ran his head against a car and was instantly killed.

The first out-door café in New-York on the Parisian plan, with an awning and seats in front on the side-walk, is in the vicinity of the Cooper Union. The idea was probably suggested by a nightly assemblage during the Summer months of Cooper Union philosophers, Bohemians, politicians, bummers, and others, who occupy the stone steps and portico of the Institute and the rustic benches of a merchant in the neighborhood, holding open-air discussions on subjects varying from the chances of obtaining a night's lodging to grave matters of science and metaphysics.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer MCGINLEY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, found WENCEL LEDD, a resident of Brooklyn, upon his post in a partially disabled condition from a scalp wound. He was taken to the Station-house, where he said he had been knocked down and robbed in the Eighteenth Precinct, but refused to give any details of the affair. His wound having been dressed, he went home.

A number of veterans of the Seventh Regiment National Guards, by order of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, assembled yesterday afternoon at No. 44 Morton-street, and attended the funeral services of their late comrade, ALEX. MCLEAN. The members of Company E of the Seventh Regiment, in which Mr. MCLEAN held the rank of Sergeant, also attended, under the command of Capt. S. OSCAR RYDER.

The biggest rats in the City are the pampered ones which feed in our aristocratic hotels. They are so numerous that hotel employes are forced to be constantly on the *qui vive* in attending to them. Men like the London rat-catchers are employed to rid hotels of these troublesome guests, and it is alleged that when they are dissatisfied with their pay, or want another job, they loose the rats which they have bagged, alive, to again run on the premises.

At an early hour yesterday morning JAMES POWERS of No 423 East Seventeenth-street, was attacked at the corner of Avenue A and Sixteenth-street by a number of ruffians, knocked down, severely beaten, and robbed of $20. PATRICK HANDLEY, of No. 20 First-avenue, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by Roundsman [illegible], of the Eighteenth Precinct, and being identified as one of the assailants, was locked up.

If the [illegible]ous old saw "It takes nine tailors to make a man" were true there would be [illegible] for one tailor man in the wooden structure [illegible] a house in Fourteenth-street, about [illegible] high, twelve feet long and three feet wide, used as a tailor shop, and perhaps the smallest in the City. The sign is the biggest part of the building.

The American Geographical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting, of this season, to-morrow evening, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. WALTON GRINNELL, Esq., son of HENRY GRINNELL, will then read a paper on his journey through Eastern Manchouria, with observations of the habits and customs of the inhabitants of Corea.

The anniversary of the Sunday-school connected with the Church of the Epiphany was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel, on Second-avenue, near Twenty-first-street. The exercises consisted of singing of hymns, recitations, [illegible] and the distribution of premiums to over 100 of the scholars.

Mr. W. C. MCCLELLAN, the velocipede rider, announces his desire to make a match with WESTON for $500 or $100 a side, MCCLELLAN to ride a bicycle 150 miles while WESTON walks 100 miles, the match to take place at the Rink, while WESTON is making his present attempt against time, or at any other time to suit the latter.

On Saturday evening one of the Third-avenue cars, on its down-town journey, had thirty-nine people inside, seven on the front platform and steps, without the driver, and five on the rear platform, without the conductor—fifty-three persons "all told." Pity the horses!

Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., says there is no foundation whatever for the statement that Bishop POTTER had sent him a letter, censuring him for ministering in Rev. Mr. CHENEY's Church, in Chicago.

Every boy who is expert, faithful and shows a good moral character while in the House of Refuge, upon leaving the institution receives a certificate of recommendation, signed by the officers. This certificate has secured many a once friendless and criminal boy an entrance into good families and "made a man of him."

One of the loveliest drives in the vicinity of the City is the circuit of the north shore of Staten Island. For the distance of a quarter of a mile in some places the air is perfumed by the unbroken succession of flowers in the grounds skirting the road.

The sparrows in the City Hall Park are carrying out to the letter the well-known motto, Increase and multiply. Their increase is so great that they have overrun the boxes and are arranging airy quarters on the capitals of the pillars of the portico.

MINNIE MCCARTY, aged seventeen months, of No. 20 Dover-street, was run over yesterday afternoon in Front-street, near Dover, by Car No. 117 Belt line, and seriously injured. ANDREW GALLAGHER, the driver, was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

JOSEPH BURKE, of No. 183 Elizabeth-street, while riding, yesterday afternoon, on Hook and Ladder Truck No. 9, was thrown off at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man yesterday fell from the front platform of an Eight-avenue car at One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

New-mown clover, esteemed a great luxury by our City horses, is sold by Long Island, Staten Island and New-Jersey farmers in the City market at twenty-five cents for five bunches. Farmers say that, cut fresh, it is almost as good feed as oats.

Commissioner WHITE has again adjourned the investigation in relation to the Erie stock owned by HEATH and RAPHAEL, on account of the indisposition of Mr. SOUTHMAYD, their counsel.

EDWARD BEEDEL, aged fourteen years, of No. 65 Bowery, while handling a pistol last evening, was shot in the abdomen by the accidental discharge of the weapon.

Gen. GARIBALDI is the honorary President of the Societé di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana, an organization composed by leading Italian citizens of this and other cities.

The receipts at the German General Consulate in aid of the German relief fund during the past week amounted to $392 25, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $636,351 69.

A place of amusement in this City advertises as an attraction wooden-headed acrobats. Is it expected that an audience of blockheads will be attracted by a fellow-feeling?

Paper-boats for racing purposes have not yet been brought to such perfection as to resist the effects of continued immersion in the water. In the course of time they become pulpy.

The latest piscatorial delicacy to be found in the markets are gudgeons, which are sent to the City packed in green reeds, and inclosed in huge wicker baskets.

Persons who were once miserably poor, by the opening and widening of Laurens-street now find themselves residing in mansions on South Fifth-avenue.

CHARLES SANDERS, aged seventy-four years, fell from the platform of a Canal-street car near Ludlow-street, and was severely injured.

The Hudson Amateur Rowing Association have now seven clubs on the rolls. Other clubs have made application for admission.

The "Dunderberg" excursion car of the Third-avenue line is daily brought into requisition by excursion parties.

Mosquitos have already made their appearance in the houses in the vicinity of Central Park.

"New and second-hand boots made to order" is the announcement of an East Broadway shoemaker.

Quite a number of German, Irish and colored benevolent societies paraded as funeral escorts yesterday.

White and black llama lace sacks are all the rage among the ladies.

Peaches were being sold in Nassau-street, on Saturday, at the rate of fifteen for ten cents.

The true squatter sovereigns are those who dwell in the artificial valleys around Central Park. In their styes wallow fat pigs, in their ponds sleek ducks swim. For their children the neighborhood furnishes the sights and sounds of nature; for themselves, their shanty stores supply gin and other necessities of civilization. True their houses would be high at $20 each, but then their door-yards are cheap at a million.

For an example of sanitary regulations in New-York, take the air of the Fourth Ward.

There were a great many "fire-flies" buzzing about the avenues last night.

Senator NYE, of Nevada, and Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, are at the Astor House.

Mr. C. A. Henderson, British Consul at Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. M. C. BUTLER, S. C., is at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. E. N. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Revenue Commissioner WELLS is at the Albemarle.

BROOKLYN.

JAMES KEENAN, of Greenpoint, shot his wife, in North Sixth-street, yesterday, the bullet striking her in the back part of the head. He was arrested, and said his wife had deserted him, taking with her his only child. He blamed his mother-in-law for his domestic troubles.

Father MCDONALD appeared before a large audience of young men last evening in the Masonic Temple, and read for their edification several choice pieces, among them ADELAIDE PROCTOR's "Homeless Poor" and "The Homeless," and BRETE HARTE's "Angelus." The good father contemplates bringing the young men of his section together frequently for the purpose of directing them in intellectual and literary pursuits.

The officers and teachers of Plymouth Sunday-school, by invitation of C. L. ALLEN, the extensive florist, on Saturday enjoyed a picnic on his grounds at Queens. A special train was furnished by the Long Island Railroad Company.

Persons crossing the Brooklyn ferries between the hours of 5 and 7½ A. M. and P. M. should remember that the fare is only 1 cent. Some of the ferry-masters will take 2 cents, if given them. We know of several instances.

The swallows are so plentiful in many streets on the Heights, as to prevent sharp-hearing persons from sleeping after 4 A. M.

Altair Lodge, F. and A. M., will confer the third degree of Masonry on several prominent citizens, to-morrow evening.

STATEN ISLAND.

Today the St. Patrick's Benevolent Associations of Rossville, Richmond and Graniteville hold their annual festival at Elm Park. The day will doubtless be a jolly one, and the popular pastor, Father BARRY, will be on the ground to see that all is right, and will participate in the festivities himself.

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the island was well patronized yesterday by old and young, the majority of whom were Germans. Bechtel's Park, Sylvan Lake, Adams' Park and other favorite places of public resort were visited.

MARY HELMES was committed for an attempt to set fire to her bed on Friday night last. She was caught in the act by an officer, and committed for trial.

Judge KILPATRICK yesterday committed HENDRICK TOMPLINSON, a resident of Castleton, for attempting to stab his wife, MEANY, with a table-fork.

Justice GARRETT had ten cases of intoxication before him yesterday, at the Town Hall, Stapleton.

LONG ISLAND.

A number of petitions, very generally signed by the residents of Whitestone, having been presented to the Excise Board of that village, praying that only a small number of dealers be licensed, it is understood that they have decided to limit the licenses granted to five. Much indignation is expressed among the saloon-keepers, and they openly threaten to sell at all hazards.

In Suffolk County there are 182,970 acres of improved land and 190,000 acres of unimproved. The value of these farms is $16,463,370; of farming utensils, $185,714; of farm productions for one year, including betterment and additions to stock, $2,833,234. There are 7,163 horses, 132 mules, 9,336 milch cows, 870 oxen and 9,158 other cattle, 14,412 sheep, 12,706 swine in the county. Huntington leads all the other towns in the value of its farms and farm productions.

The Commissioners appointed by the act of the Legislature to appropriate $5,000 in improving Patchogue and Doyses Creeks met at Patchogue last week and organized, giving bonds. The Commissioners are J. H. DOYSEE, J. B. DUFF and A. C. MOTT. Work will be commenced on Doyses Creek first, which will be done by contract. These creeks are tributaries of the great South Bay.

Collector VREELAND, of the First Internal Revenue District, has reconsidered his decision to compel the Queens County tax-payers to call at his Brooklyn office, and now proposes to appoint a day when he will be at Jamaica, and another at Mineola. This decision he has taken at the earnest entreaty of a number of prominent men in the county.

The Flushing and North-side Railroad will run on the 4th of July trains between Hunter's Point and Whitestone every half hour each way, stopping at all stations. They will commence to run from Hunter's Point at 8 A. M., and run half-hourly until 8 P. M. This arrangement will take the place of the regular time-table on that day.

The double track of the South-side Railroad is completed, except a small section between Springfield, through the village of Jamaica to Glendale. The track-layers commence on this section Monday. The South-side Railroad Company have now fourteen locomotives, three dummy engines, forty-four passenger cars, besides a large number of flats.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held at Flushing last Thursday for the purpose of organizing a branch Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, met at the office of B. W. DOWNING, on Saturday evening, and adopted a basis for organization, which they will present at the meeting to be held Thursday.

Today work will be commenced toward filling up the pit-hole at the foot of Third-street, Hunter's Point, and near the Flushing Railroad Depot. A tram will bring earth from the tunnel excavation on the Central Railroad at Flushing.

Between the villages of Bellport and Fire-place there is to be erected a Jewish church. Mr. CHIESTILLER is proselyting among the heathen of Long Island in that vicinity.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. W. W. HOLLOWAY, Jr., was installed Pastor of the First Reformed Church, Jersey City, last evening. This church has been without a regular pastor for nearly a year, the last one, Rev. Dr. PEAKE, having been obliged to travel West for his health. The church was thronged, and the congregation seemed much satisfied that they were once more to be favored with a permanent minister.

The Very Rev. Dr. SETON, of Seton Hall College, South Orange, laid the corner-stone of St. Michael's new Roman Catholic Church, Elizabeth, yesterday afternoon. He then preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon in English to an immense concourse of people, and was followed by Rev. F. NIEDERHAUSER, who delivered an equally able discourse in German.

About midnight on Saturday a stranger entered KINNEY's cigar-store on Broad-street, Newark, and asked for a drink. This he was refused, and thereon drew a knife and attacked the clerk. He was finally ejected, but returned, and, renewing the attack, was knocked down with a stool.

An imposing procession in honor of the Feast of Corpus Christi took place yesterday afternoon at St. Michael's Passionist Monastery, West Hoboken. The benevolent societies of West Hoboken, Union Hill, and the former city of Hudson participated. Two military brass bands were also in attendance.

A riot occurred in Orange-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon, in which a blacksmith received a severe cutting and bruising with stones and brick-bats. The smith in retaliation singled out one of his assailants, and broke his head with a sledge-hammer.

The relics of the Indian tribes that once roamed over the State have not all been collected or destroyed. The shores of Lake Hopatcong still abound in specimens of the rude, but ingeniously devised domestic and warlike implements of the noble red man.

The clothes of the man who was drowned Saturday evening, while bathing in the East River at the foot of Thirty-third-street, have been identified by his wife as belonging to JOSEPH JONES, aged twenty-five years, of No. 571 First-avenue. The body has not been recovered.

In a single saloon in West Hoboken 300 kegs of lager are sold on a Sunday. The average is ten glasses to every man, woman and child that visits the place.

There is a live alligator from Florida in a private fountain in Garden-street, Hoboken. There is a deal of openness about his countenance.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, June 10.—SUGAR—Prices stiff and quotations unchanged; buyers demand a reduction; market closed quiet but steady; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 19,000 boxes and 2,300 hhds., of which 11,000 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States; stock remaining in storehouses at Havana and Matanzas 473,000 boxes and 6,000 hhds. BACON declining, owing to heavy arrivals; sales at 14¼a15c. COAL-OIL dull at 3½ reals. COOPERAGE flat and neglected. FLOUR quiet at $12 25@$13 50. HAMS steady at 24½c. LARD dull. POTATOES in demand; sales at $6 50@$7. FREIGHTS flat. EXCHANGE—On London, 19½@20½ premium; on United States, 60 days, currency, 4½ discount; short sight, 3½ discount; in gold, 60 days, 7½ premium; short sight, 8½ premium.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver package addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Alexandria	June 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Holsatia	June 13	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Dublin	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
India	June 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Concordia	June 17	New-York	London.
Abyssinia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	June 17	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	June 17	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
England	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	June 17	New-York	London.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &c.

Rising Star	June 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
San Francisco	June 15	New-York	Bermuda.
Morro Castle	June 15	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	June 17	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:20 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:20, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	2 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Camille Lynch, Dr. Benj. Dawson, Samuel Gleason, Col. Jacob P. Leese, Capt. S. B. Farnsworth, Capt. Hall and wife, Capt. H. W. Seabury, Mrs. Capt. Saunders, Capt. Hammet, Capt. Henry Holbrook, Capt. Edward McCleave, Capt. John Lindsley, Mrs. Prink, R. Tevest, Margaret Spisine and sister, Mary Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. L. Backus, Samuel Darcey, E. Starbuck, Mrs. Kingsley, J. J. Coggswell and wife, Dr. J. G. Hunter, C. H. Billings, Lieut. John Sherburne, Lieut. Chas. Carter, Charles H. Henderson, Rev. John Campbell and wife, Dr. McClure and wife, Rev. W. H. Porter and wife, Walter Field, Mrs. Spencer and son, C. H. Marshall and wife, W. L. Lansant, James Bailey, Mrs. Laranaga, Mrs. E. Smiley, Mrs. A. Emma, E. G. Coe, Mrs. J. H. Lowry, Mrs. A. Blanchard, H. R. Stewart, J. Miller and wife, Inocincia Jimenez, D. Doubet, F. de la Osca, Fred. R. Cornish, F. Larramaux and son, Mrs. Sophia Horner, Mrs. Caldwel and child, Mrs. Adcock, Chas. Beaky, Mrs. Sawyer, J. Ginsti and family, H. C. Ford and sister, Mrs. Lanimar, F. H. Cheeseman, Mrs. R. Park and daughter, C. Victor, H. Strouse, Mrs. P. L. Bunce, W. N. McGuire, C. W. Smith and wife, Chas. Brennan, Pat. Lynch, Miss C. Puente, J. Weiss, Wm. Hamilton, F. Brenes, Minnie Carter, J. Revette, B. Banda, Wm. Davidson, Mrs. Beckwith and family, L. Tassan, D. Gerardo, L. A. Berry, Edward Lyon, John Morse and wife, Mrs. D. Jost, Mrs. Botman and children, Miss Winn, Capt. A. J. Winn and nephew, Alex. Sheives, Mrs. Lucy Hill, Mrs. J. A. Tripp and child, C. Blodget, J. H. Cheeseman and family, Chas. Hall and boy, H. Winkleman and family, H. D. Bagley and family, J. C. Starkey and G. W. Caldine, J. F. Lewis, J. H. Hall, A. McGregor, J. A. Dalglish, G. Safford, J. B. Aguilo, A. Toxan, C. Dellatorre, C. S. Kidder, C. Starbuck, F. Puoche, — Marquetta.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Charles Campbell, wife, baby and nurse, J. W. Ford, Mr. Bailey, J. D. Need, wife, 3 children and 2 nurses, Mr. Orr, Master Oscar Orr, Miss Sternfield, Miss Cohen, W. H. Gleason, Alexander Waresum, Mrs. Waresum, S. D. Boissevain, J. F. Martin, W. O. Martin, J. G. Eyre, W. P. Burns, S. Ehlich, Miss A. Fisher, Miss Rosenfield, C. King, wife, 3 children and 2 nurses, J. L. Warren, wife, child and servant, Mrs. M. J. Ludden, Mrs. Blaichley, Miss L. Blaichley, Mrs. L. Friel, Miss M. Fagan, Mrs. G. A. Hartford, J. Low, Miss M. Russell, E. W. Champion, G. M. Doney, A. W. Libby, C. T. Aldrich, Dan Myer, H. Lampley, J. W. Shiever, W. L. Stark, P. Hart, L. Schriber, J. D. Delancy and wife, Mr. Collinson and friend, Mr. Barnutz, P. Dixon, Mrs. Orlis, Mrs. Thorne, Miss Anna Sewell, R. Hartman, G. Harris, wife and child, M. Rothschild, Jno. Clark, N. W. Gomery, G. B. Gomery, W. Coolidge, M. Hennessey.

JUNE 10—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Horace Horne, Mr. Baker and lady, Miss Parker, Mrs. Barker, Miss Woods, Mr. Whallon and lady, Richard Chute and 315 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.......7:31 | Moon rises..1:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:32 | Gov. Island..4:21 | Hell Gate...6:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 11.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall June 3 via Kingston 5th, with mdse., 380 passengers and $17,000 treasure to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. June 3, exchanged signals with Mail steam-ship Nile 20 miles off Aspinwall, bound to Aspinwall; 7th, lat. 24, lon. 74 22, passed schr. Frank Atwood, (of Boston,) from Baracoa, for New-York; 9th, lat. 31 36, lon. 74 18, exchanged signals with an American whaling schr. showing private signals red, white and blue, diagonal, with black letters D. & J. in [illegible]; was boiling oil.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah June [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 9th inst., 6½ P. M., off Cape Lookout, passed a United States frigate, in co. with 3 monitors, steering to the northward and eastward; 10th, 2 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship Herm. Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to [illegible] S. S. Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans [illegible] inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Artisan, (of Boston,) Smith, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. to Salter & Livermore. Had strong westerly gales to lon. 30; from thence light winds and [illegible].

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Zemi, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cawley, Newport, Eng., May 2, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. The Z. is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship [illegible], (of London,) Ellison, Calcutta [illegible], with mdse. to Williams & Guion. The K. is anchored off the Bar.

Bark Amanuel, (Norw.,) Landgreen, Leith 70 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas-light Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Took the southern passage and had rough weather to the Banks, from thence 21 ds. with calms.

Brig E. Howland, (of Boston,) Freeman, Fajardo, P. R., [illegible] ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to master. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms; June 7, lat. 35 20, lon. 72 28, saw ship Alexander steering E. N. E.; sailed in co. with brig [illegible], (Br.,) for Boston; left no vessels.

Brig Wilmington, (Br.,) Bartell, Sidney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. R. Swain & Son—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Brig [illegible], (of Dundee,) Simpson, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar May 3; had moderate weather.

Brig J. Means, (of Sedgwick,) Eaton, Georgetown, S. C., [illegible] ds., with hard pine to Jonathan Beers—vessel to master. Had moderate weather.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Hoxie, Union Island, Ga., [illegible] ds., with yellow pine to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig George Downes, (of Barbados,) Lanfare, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather up to lat. 20, thence 10 ds. with light winds and calms.

Brig Jenny, (of Copenhagen,) Lauritsen, Porto Cabello 16 ds., with mdse. to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.

Schr John Randolph, (of New-Bedford,) Boggs, St. George's, Bermuda, 9 ds., with old iron to T. C. Merrill.

Schr. Bob, (of Nassau,) Albury, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas; no date, lat. 34, lon. 74 50, spoke bark Clifton, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.

Schr. C. C. Pettengill, McKinney, Harbor Island 7 ds. with fruit to Jos. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Delphi, Ross, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. John Carver, Ellis, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Samuel B. [illegible], Latham, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Dandy, (of Nassau,) [illegible], Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Robert Myhan, (of Harwich,) Doane, Nassau 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston, S. C., 5 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Gilson, Carman, Rodgers, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. George Moon, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. George Twibill, Longberry, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. S. Billings, Billings, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. E. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Leslie, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ada P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. B. Seymour, Horton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. W. [illegible], Trasher, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton for, Elizabethport.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Vandalia, Deming, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minquas, Hoey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Florence, Hoyt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John D. Buckalew, Robbins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, White, Harwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tillie E. Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lena Hunter, Perry, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Lighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hase, Spencer, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Yankee, Dill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, Providence.

Schr. E. & L. Cordery, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Israel J. Merrill, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Robertson, Virginia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Hoboken.

Schr. Helen, Soule, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Samuel N. Smith, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Maggie & Lugg, Crossman, Alexandria.

Schr. Canova, Ware, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Millie & Frank, Edwards, Middletown.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River, for Hoboken.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Loon, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Miranda, Harding, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Sussex, Bennett, Milton, Del.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Alexandria.

Schr. Lauretta, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. John Forsyth, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. W. J. Rose, Beasley, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Isabel Jewett, Mason, Providence.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Babcock, Dickens, Stonington.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington.

Schr. Connecticut, Cheesebro, Stonington.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Conary, Pawtucket.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Pawtucket.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Hulse, Pawtucket.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Norwich.

Schr. Fred Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 11.—Arr. brigs H. Trowbridge, Ponce; Whitaker, Elizabethport; ship Kentuckian, Liverpool; barks E. H. Yarrington, Havana; Bachelors, Ardrossan; brigs Six Brothers, Barbadoes; Abbie Clifford, Sagua; Matilda B., do.; George S. Berry, Philadelphia; J. Leighton, do.; Alice Starrett, do.; Maria Wheeler, do.; Wm. Robertson, Newburg; schrs. E. G. Knight, Arroyo; Carrie W. Clark, Baracoa; Louisa D., Havana; steamer William Lawrence, Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 11.—Arr. steamer Falcon, Baltimore; schrs. C. H. Eaton, Baltimore; Charles Comery, Baltimore. Off the port, bark Fanny, from Matanzas. Sld. brig La Sebel, Boston; brig W. H. Parks, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Arr. the steam-ship Constitution, from Panama.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 11.—Arr. steamer Herman Livingston, from New-York; schrs. Syne, from New-York; Mary E. Graham, from Gardiner, Me.; Willie Mowe, from Matanzas; Royal Arch, from New-Orleans; brig H. L. Gilliat, from Cardenas. Cld. schr. General Banks, for Camden.

VINEYARDHAVEN, June 10.—Arr., brigs C. H. Kennedy, (of Portland,) Sagua 12 days, for Boston; Walter Howes, New-York, for Bangor; Wm. Robertson, New-York, for Boston; Cornelia, (Br.,) [illegible], N. S., for Bridgeport; Arctic, (Br.,) Sidney, C. B., for New-York; schrs. Olive, Rondout, for Boston; Mazurka, New-York, for Boston; Pinto, New-Haven, for Boston; Annie Martha, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Olive Hayward, New-York, for Bangor; Mary S. Gage, Elizabethport, for Salem; Pavilion, Baltimore, for ——; Mary J. Fisher, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Warren Sawyer, Kempt, N. S., for Alexandria; Porto Rico, Vinalhaven, for New-York; American Eagle, Calais, for do.; Helena, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; Battle, Bangor, for Norwich.

Sld. schrs. Mary J. Fisher, Rescue and all vessels bound west.

7 A. M., wind N. N. W., clear.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship City of Antwerp, which arrived 10th inst. from Liverpool, reports had light southerly winds up to the Banks, and strong westerly winds to port, with fine weather. June 1, lat. 51 12, lon. 15 35, saw a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 2d, lat. 50 40, lon. 21 41, bark Barlochan, (Br.,) do.; 5th, lat. 44 11, lon. 41 12, ship Consos, (Norw.,) do.; 6th, at 5½ P. M., 1,070 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Nemesis, hence for Liverpool; same date, 8½ P. M., 1,050 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Oceanic, do. for do.; 7th, 9:30 A. M., 341 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ships Nebraska and Italy, do. for do.; 10th, 8 P. M., off Shinnecock, steam-ships City of Washington and Virginia, do. for do.; same time, steam-ship Europa, do. for Glasgow, and a French steamer bound E.

Disaster.

On the 10th inst., at 10½ P. M., pilot-boat Christian Berg, No. 16, bound on a cruise, was run into off the Highlands, by an unknown three-masted schooner bound S., carrying away the bow sprit, stem, starting the deck forward and wooden ends. Did not ascertain the damage the schooner received.

BOSTON, June 11.—Returned, bark Heroine, of Boston, hence, June 7, for Wilmington, N. C., with loss of bowsprit and cutwater started, having been in contact, on the night of the 8th, with an unknown bark.

Spoken.

June 11, 12 miles S. S. E. of the Highlands, schr. S. Jones, from Providence, for Baltimore, by pilot-boat E. Driggs, No. 7.

June 4, lat. 32 19, lon. 71 02, whaling bark Wave, [illegible] weeks out; had taken 7 barrels of oil.

Foreign Ports.

DEMERARA, May 30.—In port, schr. Hy. Parker, for New-York in 7 ds.; brig L. & W. Armstrong, for New-Haven May 31.

ASPINWALL, N. C., June 1.—Arr. May 22, schrs. Gen. Putnam, Boca del Toro; 23d, Romance, San Blas; sloop Isabella, San Blas; 24th, steam-ship Nile, Southampton; schr. Manuelita, coast; steam-ship Henry Chauncey, New-York; 25th, bark New-York, Baltimore; 27th, steam-ship Ville de St. Nazaire, St. Nazaire; steam-ships Borussia, Hamburg; 28th, Graf Bismarck, Bremen; 29th, sloop Juanita, Porto Bello; 30th, schr. Emma F. Low, Boca del Toro; steam-ship Californian, Vera Cruz; 31st, Schr. Pacheta, coast; schr. 21st October, Boca del Toro; schr. Plomar, San Blas; schr. Juanita, Porto Bello; June, schr. Romance, coast.

Sld., May 23, steam-ship Mexican, Liverpool; 24th, steam-ship Tasmanian, Southampton; steam-ship Kron Prinz Fred. Wm., Bremen; 22d, bark Era, Mexico; 23d, schr. Gen. Putnam, New-York; 25th, steam-ship St. Thomas, Liverpool; 27th, steam-ship Nile, Carthagena; 28th, steam-ship Borussia, St. Martha; 30th, steam-ship Graf Bismarck, Savanilla; June 1, Ville de St. Nazaire, San Nazaire.

PANAMA, June 2.—Arr. May 30, steam-ship [illegible], Callao; 31st, Guatemala, Central America; June 1, Montana, San Francisco.

Sld. May 29, steam-ships Arequipa, Callao; 30th, Costa Rica, Central America; Constitution, San Francisco.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE, OFFER THE LIGHTEST AND MOST DURABLE ICE-PITCHERS. THE LININGS BEING OF PORCELAIN ENAMEL, RENDER THEM ALWAYS CLEAN AND SWEET.

GET THE BEST.
UNION ADAMS & CO., NO. 637 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY
Gauze Under-wear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Elegant Neck-wear,
English Umbrellas,
Suspenders,
Bathing Suits,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
Drawers,
AND ARE MAKING ADDITIONS DAILY FROM THEIR WORK-ROOMS AND IMPORTATIONS.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY DR. S. N. MARSH, At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 East 13th-st. (third door from University-place.) Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed. Ladies' silk elastic belts, elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, pile instruments, ladies', gents' and children's shoulder braces, suspensory bandages, crutches, &c., &c. MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE GREAT GERMAN [illegible]. IMPERIAL CONCENTRATED SOUP. JULIAN ALLEN, Sole Agent, 172 Water-st., New-York.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST. 265 BROADWAY.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.